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CANADIAN AID IN OIL EXPLORATION TO BE GRANTED

FL122249 Bridgetown CANA in English 2217 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Ottawa, Canada, 12 May (CANA)--Canada has responded favourably to a request from Commonwealth partner Barbados for assistance in the field of oil exploration, government officials said today.

"We are anxious to help," chairman of Petro-Canada International, Peter Towe, said after talks between visiting Barbados Prime Minister Tom Adams and his Canadian counterpart Pierre Trudeau.

Mr Towe announced that a team of technical experts from Petro-Canada, a state-owned oil company set up to assist Third World nations reduce their dependence on imported oil, would soon visit the Caribbean island to examine the government's request.

The visiting Barbados prime minister told Mr Trudeau that his government especially wanted assistance for offshore oil exploration.

"There are some promising signs off the northern coast of Barbados of a potential for offshore production of oil, but the waters are considerably deeper than any which have been successfully used for the production of petroleum and therefore you (Barbados) [as received] do have the technological problem," Mr Adams told reporters.

He added: "We would need a study. We would need help to know whether we should try to exploit this ourselves. At the moment we are offering the exploration rights out for tender, but we don't know whether this would be taken up."

"If the offer is not taken up, we would have to make a decision as to whether to go forward and try and do some exploration ourselves and we would necessarily have to be guided by the advice and experience of those who know better than we do."

In his talks with Mr Trudeau, Mr Adams said Barbados was interested in Canadian participation in the area of fisheries.

Government officials also said the two leaders discussed differences between their governments over Canadian air fares to Barbados which the Barbados Government wants lowered to attract more tourists.

"They agreed to study the issue again," one official said.

Mr Adams, who is accompanied by Foreign Minister Louis Tull and two other government officials, winds up his three day official visit here tomorrow. He is expected to leave for Bermuda.

CSO: 3025/1105

BRIEFS

INTEROCEANIC OIL PIPELINE--San Jose, 17 May (ACAN)--The Costa Rican Government has asked for a study on the construction of an interoceanic oil pipeline by a U.S. company at a cost of \$600 million. The plan calls for the pipeline to pass across northern Costa Rica from the Santa Elena Bay, on the Pacific Coast, in a semicircle to the new port of Moin, on the Atlantic Coast, according to First Vice President Alberto Fajt Lizano. Fajt noted that preliminary studies indicate that this project could generate government income of approximately \$600 million a year, an amount equal to that which is now obtained from the coffee, bananas and sugar that the country exports yearly. Fajt Lizano said that those who are interested in constructing the pipeline have offered assurances that it will have the capacity to carry 1.2 million barrels of oil a day. The government has said that any negotiations will be strictly tied to three basic conditions: that national sovereignty not be endangered, that the existing ecological equilibrium be maintained and that the pipeline produce immediate dividends for the country. [Text] [PA190126 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2341 GMT 17 May 82]

CSO: 3010/1564

CARICOM LABOR MINISTERS MEETING ENDS IN DOMINICA

FL142336 Bridgetown CANA in English 2319 GMT 14 May 82

[By Peter Richards]

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, 14 May (CANA)--The seventh meeting of the Standing Committee of Caribbean Community (CARICOM) ministers responsible for labour ended here today with agreement on a wide range of labour matters.

Dominica's Labour Minister Brian Alleyne who acted as chairman of the two-day conference described the meeting attended by 10 of the 12 member states of CARICOM as "significantly important."

He told reporters that the meeting was important because of the many decisions arrived at and also of the signing of an agreement between the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the CARICOM secretariat formalising relations between the two organisations.

The agreement signed by the ILO director general, Francis Blanchard, and CARICOM's Secretary General Dr Kurleigh King will provide for, among other things, an exchange of documentation and reciprocal representation at the meetings of both sides.

Mr Alleyne said that the meeting was even more significant because it allowed for the first ever tripartite consultative gathering of groups such as the Caribbean Congress of Labour (CCL), the Caribbean Employers Federation (CEF) and government to discuss matters of concern, whereas in the past the two regional organisations were only afforded observer status at CARICOM labour meetings without being fully involved.

A communique issued at the end of the meeting said that the CCL presentation at the meeting called for an extension of the right of the worker to join trade unions to be matched by a parallel responsibility on the part of the employer to recognise a chosen union and to bargain honourably with it.

"The congress also pointed to the need to upgrade labour department personnel to make them more effective in their task of assisting in the promotion of industrial peace," the communique said.

The CEF emphasised the need for governments in the region to hold meaningful consultations with employers associations on matters of mutual concern and the need for relevant labour legislation in the region which would promote stable employer/employee relations.

Mr Alleyne said that the meeting agreed that the joint consultative group will replace the observer status of the two regional organisations at the Standing Committee meetings.

The meeting of the CARICOM ministers of labour had before it a 17-point agenda and Mr Alleyne said the meeting covered all, including such areas as social security, worker representation, the need for manpower training and planning, and the development of regional philosophy on labour and related matters.

He said with reference to the philosophy on labour and related matters, the meeting agreed that "this item was recognised as one of very complicated and serious concerns and that it was decided that further consultations would take place among and within governments as well as with the CCL and CEF before final positions were taken on it."

The delegates reaffirmed their pledge of support for the aims and activities of the Barbados-based Caribbean Labour Administration Centre (CLAC) expressing satisfaction with the activities taken by the organisation during the past year "in the face of extremely limited resources and they endorsed its programme of activities for 1982-84."

The ministers also urged the CARICOM secretariat and the ILO/CLAC to continue their efforts to secure funding for the work of CLAC and they repeated their appeal to member governments, which are not already doing so, to make an annual contribution to the centre.

They renewed their request to the CARICOM secretariat to include one special focus seminar in labour administration in its regional training programme next year with CLAC as the (CEF) executing agency.

To complement the activities of the ILO in the area of manpower, the ministers were told that the secretariat was currently seeking funding from the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) for a regional manpower project involving CARICOM member states.

The objectives of this project include the establishment of manpower planning units in member states, the rationalisation of existing manpower planning activities and the promotion of a regional exchange of information on this matter.

The two day meeting also afforded the ministers the opportunity to review the progress made in implementing decisions taken at their sixth meeting and to approve of the CARICOM's secretariat work programme in labour and related matters for 1982-83.

The meeting was also presented with a preliminary report of the seven week study tour of industrial relations systems of CARICOM member states carried out by the secretariat.

The main conclusion was that although the practice of collective bargaining was accepted and practiced in all countries "it had not served to reconcile differences between employers and workers."

"There was therefore an increase in conflict between management and labour leading to strikes, lockouts, go slows and other forms of industrial action," the communique said.

CSO: 3025/1106

HONDURAN, COSTA RICAN OFFICIALS HOLD NEWS CONFERENCE

PA120232 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1145 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Presidential office secretary Carlos Roberto Flores Facusse and foreign affairs secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica held a news conference at the diplomatic room of the Juan Santamaria International Airport in San Jose, Costa Rica.

When asked about the meeting between Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge and Honduran President Dr Roberto Suazo Cordova, foreign affairs secretary Paz Barnica said:

[Begin recording] [Paz Barnica] President Monge met with President Suazo to discuss several problems related to the Central American situation and, more important, to adopt positions by which to further strengthen the two countries' fraternal relations, which are characterized by a fundamental fact: both Costa Rica and Honduras have democratic governments that are the product of the people's will.

In addition, President Suazo Cordova participated in the meeting of heads of state held in the afternoon, during which they issued a joint declaration that has brought great satisfaction to the Honduran delegation, led by President Suazo Cordova, that came to President Monge's inauguration. The joint declaration reflects the opinion, feeling and thought of the heads of state as to the situation in Central America and in the continent.

For us, it is a source of great satisfaction that the joint declaration contains the fundamental aspects of the peace plan for Central America submitted by Honduras to the OAS Permanent Council meeting on 26 March. Apart from the views expressed by the heads of state in Costa Rica, the joint declaration also contains the thoughts, views, procedures and mechanisms expressed in the regional and global peace proposal submitted by the constitutional and democratic government of President Dr Roberto Suazo Cordova.

[Question] Foreign Secretary, why have the efforts to achieve peace and tranquility between Nicaragua and Honduras failed?

[Paz Barnica] The peace efforts between Nicaragua and Costa Rica [as heard] have been successful. It is not just a matter of having peace. It is a matter of achieving stable and peaceful coexistence. That is exactly what the Honduran peace proposal is all about. We want to see a solution to Central American problems that will be both universal and regional and that will permit a stable peace. We are making progress in this direction. We have talked to Nicaraguan Government leaders. We have talked to Nicaraguan Foreign Minister d'Escoto, working with the idea of consolidating our ideas to make a peace proposal effective.

I think that relations between the two countries are normalizing, within the context of the peace proposal submitted by President Suazo Cordova's government.

[Flores Facusse] Honduras has submitted a peace proposal with a regional perspective to the OAS. The proposal's main points are a general disarmament in Central America; a cessation of arms trafficking in the region; absolute respect for established borderlines and traditional jurisdictional lines between states; and international supervision and vigilance in the region.

Honduras has said on repeated occasions that it is willing to permit an international peace force, supervise strategic zones and air, sea and land borders in its territory, based on established procedures and agreements. We expect the other Central American countries to agree to do the same. In the final part of our proposal, we call for a permanent multilateral dialogue intended to strengthen the democratic and pluralist system, respect for human rights and the freedom of peoples to express themselves.

[Question] How have the Central American countries reacted to the proposal?

[Paz Barnica] I can say that we have received full support, not only from the Central American governments and peoples but from the other Latin American countries and the rest of the world.

Maybe I ought to mention the fact that there is a difference between our proposal and that submitted by Nicaragua. For example, Nicaragua wants a joint border patrol. Our proposal goes much farther; we are suggesting international supervision, not only along the borders but at all strategic points. The Nicaraguans are talking of bilateral problems and solutions; we are referring to a series of problems that are beyond bilateral solutions. The refugee problem in Honduras is an example. The problem is caused by people leaving or fleeing from their homes and country to escape violence and it cannot be solved by bilateral agreements. We must eradicate violence, because this is the main reason why we have refugees in our country. This is an example of a problem that initially must be viewed from a regional perspective and secondly in terms of its general and global aspects.
[passage indistinct]

[Flores Facusse] I do not know how many are from Nicaragua. There are approximately 30,000 from El Salvador [words indistinct]. More Miskito refugees have recently entered our territory. Honduras has its doors open. Here we have a tranquil climate and people have guarantees. We are handling the refugee problem with a deep humanitarian feeling. We also have the cooperation of some international organizations, such as the UN Refugees Commission. The Miskitos are provided what they need during their temporary stay in Honduran territory. [end recording]

CSO: 3010/1536

LEADERS COMMENT ON POSSIBLE OAS CHANGE OF VENUE

PA160012 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 8 May 82 p 6A

[Text] Panamanian President Aristides Royo said yesterday that a request to have OAS headquarters transferred to Costa Rica should be studied carefully.

Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica and Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena shared Royo's opinion on the 4 May proposal made to the OAS membership by Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio, who steps down today.

The Costa Rican Government's suggestion springs from the U.S. Government's support for the United Kingdom in its conflict with Argentina over the Malvinas. The U.S. position, which was revealed on 30 April, cracked hemispheric solidarity.

In President Royo's opinion, moving the OAS headquarters and excluding the United States is the easy road, but it keeps the United States from assuming its responsibility toward Latin America.

Royo said that to a certain extent the Reagan government's opposition to Argentina's forcible occupation of the Malvinas is valid but that the U.S. Government is totally mistaken in not recognizing Argentina's historical rights over the islands.

Furthermore, Royo said that since the confrontation will only be solved through dialogue, the inter-American system must be maintained to strengthen it. Therefore, any OAS change of venue should be analyzed carefully and without haste.

For his part, Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena said that his government has not yet taken a stand on the Costa Rican proposal and that at this particular moment one should be calm and should find multilateral solutions to guarantee Latin America's security.

Like Royo, Chavez Mena expressed his support for dialogue between the parties. He also supported dialogue within a framework which gives Argentina sovereignty over the islands.

Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica said that since the OAS is a multilateral organization, any decision on the Costa Rican proposal should be carefully taken. He said that his country believes that the system should be strengthened as an expression of solidarity and cooperation among the nations of the continent.

Honduras has also supported Argentina's claim over the Malvinas and favors a peaceful solution to the conflict. Colonialism in America must be eliminated, Paz Barnica said.

CSO: 3010/1547

ARGENTINE ENVOY TO PANAMA DISCUSSES FALKLANDS ISSUE

PA162145 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 16 May 82

[Interview of Silvio Hector Neumann, Argentine Ambassador to Panama on Mayin Correa's "Special Edition" program; date not given--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] In regard to opposition groups, the Montoneros leaders came to Panama; they even met with the president. Ricardo Obregon Cano, secretary general of the Montoneros Movement, met with the president. He is a Peronist Montonero leader, as reported by LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA. The Montoneros are Argentine terrorists who have killed many people over the last few years. They are now in exile. Of course, those who commit killings in a country must leave, for otherwise they would end up in jail. These Montoneros recently announced in Panama--for they came to our country to talk--that they will go to Argentina from here. Will these Montoneros, a group of exiles, be received in Argentina, despite their record there? Will they be able to return to the country?

[Answer] They might be received, but they will have to abide by the law and its provisions for those who commit crimes like theirs.

[Question] In other words, they can return, but only to go to jail.

[Answer] Exactly; they can't go anywhere.

[Question] Thus, they can't use the excuse of a patriotic struggle to return to the country.

[Answer] There is no possibility that they can take advantage of this. These gentlemen, if they have done everything you mentioned and decide to return to the country, must face the law, which provides...[interrupted by Correa]

[Question] I understand that all of these Montoneros in exile, such as Obregon Cano, have records pending in Argentine courts; is this true, Mr Ambassador?

[Answer] Their records are so thick that a cart is needed to carry them to the judge whenever he wants to look them over. They have been involved in extortion, kidnappings, homicides...[interrupted by Correa]

[Question] Murders as well, right?

[Answer] Murders, explosions, illegal association, [words indistinct] and all of that.

[Question] Mr Ambassador, in terms of taking advantage of this situation, Cuba is taking advantage of this as well. Cuba has already offered support to Argentina, as has the Soviet Union, through Russia [as heard]. So, when the United States says: We are backing the United Kingdom, Cuba is not going to be outdone, so it tells Argentina: Here, you can have the weapons, the military aid and the men you want, just as we sent them to Angola. One must take advantage of situations. I am under the impression that the Argentine Government looked rather coolly upon the Russian and Cuban offers; it seems to me that I heard an Argentine Government statement to the effect that it wasn't too enthusiastic about this offer, which was issued to the Argentine people but not to their government.

[Answer] Mayin, everything that moves in the Malvinas is moved by Argentine soldiers, NCO's and officers. We are getting neither Cuban nor Soviet aid.

[Question] Is it true that the government has officially said, very coolly, that this aid...[interrupted by Neumann]

[Answer] It is true that the government has officially said that the Argentine struggle will be fought with Argentine means. We will use our soldiers, our youth and all of our reserves. However, I want to stress something: this is the attitude assumed by David, because Goliath, who is advancing with all of his might, asked Dad for help before getting there. And Goliath's dad, who was mediating, suddenly said: Let's stop this mediation and help poor Goliath, who has to face the Argentines. I also want to stress something else: Goliath had such spirit that Admiral Woodward, commander of the fleet, --whom (?I haven't heard of since), perhaps he hurt himself or fell on the deck--said, when they seized the South Georgia Islands, that this was an appetizer and that the rest would be nothing. They used cannon in this take-over, with [words indistinct] for 4 hours against our workers, with 100 soldiers. When he said that the Sheffield was sunk and that the Hermes was being dragged to Curacao [words indistinct], he probably decided that he doesn't want to organize any more trips; he will probably devote himself to other matters.

[Question] Mr Ambassador, it seems that the inter-American system...[changes thought] from one side to the other..[changes thought]. The United Nations Security Council ordered the withdrawal of the armed forces from the islands. Argentina did not comply with this aspect of the inter-American system, which [interrupted by Neumann]

[Answer] Pardon me, the order...[interrupted by Correa]

[Question] ...Was to withdraw and then negotiate; for both of them to withdraw.

[Answer] There is something else there too: the suspension of hostilities.

[Question] The suspension of hostilities...[interrupted by Neumann]

[Answer] How can we leave...[interrupted by Correa]

[Question] Warlike hostilities...[interrupted by Neumann]

[Answer] Exactly, the suspension of warlike actions. How are we going to leave if the other side, instead of negotiating on the compliance with resolution 502--which, though it was to our detriment, is negotiable, barring the issue of our sovereignty--the imperial force threatens us and mobilizes ships, undertakes confiscations, uses marines [words indistinct]. The least they could do is send Englishmen to fight, instead of foreigners. All they have sent to date are [word indistinct], Irishmen, etc. Some English custom: [words indistinct] sending Englishmen. They keep threatening and insulting us. Therefore, resolution 502--which is everything, according to Eduardo Roca, the Argentine representative to the United Nations, an illustrious jurist--must be understood and complied with. It should not mean that we have to get out so that they can send in their fleet. This resolution was already a bitter mistake committed by this international organization and for us to interpret it now in a way that benefits the United Kingdom--this document, which is not even beneficial to us--and apply it in its entirety would be very silly. So, we are willing to negotiate on resolution 502.

[Question] Mr Ambassador, we are running short of time, but I have one last question. We were discussing the inter-American system. We were saying that certain sectors are very disappointed because the inter-American systems are not working. What is your opinion of this?

[Answer] My opinion is that the United States dealt a tremendous and definite blow to the inter-American system, as it had been established. I think that when the United States, with its great strength and its indisputable position of leadership, was part of the OAS and was not only a part of but the creator of the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty [TIAR]; when it was present for a vote in which Argentina won support by 17 to 4 on the TIAR issue, and abstained from voting; and when, after using its good offices through its secretary of state, with all of the support that such an official must have to act in good faith--which wasn't the case--it interrupts this negotiating effort to say immediately that the mediation failed and that it supports one of the parties in the dispute, with weapons and [word indistinct], how could the American nations help but wonder about this? What kind of system do we have? What TIAR are they talking about? As Doctor Costa Mendez said: If the TIAR isn't good for this, then it's good for nothing.

CSO: 3010/1533

SANDINIST LEADER'S RELATIVE ON WORK FOR CUBANS

PA101509 Panama City QUIUBO in Spanish 9 May 82 pp 8, 9

[Migdalia Fuentes article: "The Cubans Killed Torrijos"; slantlines denote italics as published]

[Excerpts] Shortly after the legendary Commander "Zero's" departure from Nicaragua, different rumors began to circulate about the real situation undergone by the Sandinist revolution.

The recent statements by Eden Pastora, in which he publicly broke off all ties with the Nicaraguan Government, have given other people linked to Sandinism a chance to recount their experiences.

A mysterious telephone call from somewhere in Panama City has initiated one of these rumors, which nicely poses the region's ideological problem, which has been exacerbated by the Sandinist revolution. This rumor involves both peoples and governments and above all else, forces us to calmly consider the role that our governments play and to speculate upon who actually controls our destiny.

Our character is a Caucasian male, with chestnut-colored hair, approximately 30-years-old, and he is identified as the brother-in-law of Commander Humberto Ortega Saavedra, one of the current Nicaraguan Sandinist Government leaders.

In his statement, he says that his relationship with Humberto began in 1975, when Humberto arrived in Costa Rica, having been ordered by the Cuban Government to settle in that country.

He said that when Humberto and his wife--his sister--arrived in Costa Rica after living in Cuba, he was repelled by them. However, this did not suit them; therefore, they decided to recruit him for the service of the Cuban Government.

I Am a Petit Bourgeois

Alberto Trejos Leiva defined himself as a "petit bourgeois."

"I was doing well financially and I had a very nice lifestyle," Leiva said.

Trejos Leiva added: "I began to believe in them (the Cubans) so strongly that I abandoned everything: property, money and business. I dropped everything and began to work for them."

According to Trejos Leiva, things reached the point where the Cuban agents who had been directing the Sandinist movement in Costa Rica since 1978 became interested in him.

The Work With the Cubans Begins

Days after the triumph [not further specified] the work with the Cubans began. Without knowing it, I was recruited and on 7 August [year not specified] I left for Havana, where I was trained in espionage.

After living in a safehouse, I left for Costa Rica on 10 November, bearing specific orders.

For some time I worked under the cover of consul at the Nicaraguan Embassy, when in fact I was working for the Nicaraguan Interior Ministry. In those days, this came under the office of Nicaraguan intelligence, directed by /Andres Barahona/, a Cuban who was given Nicaraguan nationality in order to avoid world criticism.

I worked under him and under another Cuban, /Jose Garcia/.

Trejos Leiva says that he settled in Costa Rica and began setting up the structures he needed. He began to approach people within the Costa Rican Government, until he reached President /Rodrigo Carazo/. He began to develop influence over the government, in an effort to achieve a logistical bridge of support for the Nicaraguan revolution.

Recruitment of Minister Juan Jose Echeverria Breal

Trejos feels that the recruitment of Costa Rican Public Security Minister /Juan Jose Echeverria/ was spectacular. He said that the plan was initiated when Soviet agents in Costa Rica discovered that he would be named to that office in the Carazo government.

Relations between /Echeverria/ and the Cubans started because of the ties he had with /Costas Rodolfo Ponce de Leon/, an Argentine communist. /Ponce de Leon/, a Montonero leader, saw in /Echeverria/ a source of income for the Montoneros' political future.

/Ponce de Leon/, "a labor laws expert," associated with Echeverria and put him in contact with Cuban agents in Costa Rica, /Julian Lopez Diaz/, currently Cuban ambassador to Nicaragua, who had settled in Panama and entered Costa Rica illegally; and /Fernando Comas Perez/.

Having made these contacts, Echeverria began to cooperate with the Cubans and to exert influence on Carazo, in favor of the revolutionaries.

Cuban Tactics

The Cubans decided to recruit /Echeverria/ by using the involvement tactic, for, according to Trejos Leiva, they believe that Latin American politicians vacillate considerably and they feared that he would bow under U.S. Government pressures.

In November 1978, according to Trejos Leiva, Frontist [Sandinist] guerrillas began to bring cattle stolen from the Somoza farm into Costa Rica illegally. Everyone knew this, but no one paid much attention. With permission from /Echeverria/, the cattle were hauled by trucks to the /Beef Product Company/, a company owned by /Carlos Orcullo/.

Trejos Leiva said that more than 1,000 head of cattle were illegally brought into Costa Rica and that both /Echeverria/ and /Orcullo/ made an exorbitant amount of money, which was used by the Sandinist Front to buy weapons on the black market.

"The Cubans profited the most," Trejos Leiva said. They took photographs, made copies of the permits issued by /Echeverria/ and made recordings of all of his conversations, which are now in Havana. Thus, without even knowing it, he was involved.

After using this tactic, they proceeded to involve him ideologically. /Echeverria/ became interested in Marxist and Cuban ideas. According to Trejos Leiva, /Echeverria/ then managed to involve President Rodrigo Carazo in such a way that, using the Front [FSLN] as a rearguard, they were able to control several Costa Rican ministries.

Alberto Trejos Leiva, who will publish a 450-page book on Cuban activities in Central America, said that he will give details of the recruitment of other Costa Rican ministers in this book.

In those days, he said, we managed to control national security, airports and so on, thanks to the ties with /Echeverria Brealy/, who served as a bridge.

Trejos Leiva added: We took part in many activities, including trafficking in contraband weapons, both before and after the insurrection. The Cubans called this "the dance of the millions."

Trejos Leiva said that weapons for the Front began arriving from Panama in 1978.

He added that on 13 June 1979 the shipments from Panama stopped and that thereafter weapons began to arrive from Cuba. These shipments ended on 16 July 1979, 3 days before the Sandinist triumph.

Trejos Leiva said that there were 30 flights from Cuba, each carrying between 20,000 and 25,000 lbs of cargo.

According to Trejos Leiva, these shipments entered Costa Rica as a result of a clandestine agreement between /Carazo/ and the Cubans, the only condition being that 10 percent of the weapons were to remain in Costa Rica.

But this didn't happen, Trejos Leiva said. He said that some 20 to 25 percent of the weapons were lost.

Why Was the Panama Airlift Suspended?

According to Trejos Leiva, the airlift was suspended because of the need to save time in transporting the arms. He said that the Cubans convinced /Carazo/ to permit the direct entry of weapons from Cuba because too much time was being wasted by sending planes from Cuba to Panama, where the weapons were loaded on other planes for transport to Costa Rica.

Trejos Leiva said that the number of flights made by Panamanian planes from Panama to Costa Rica is unknown.

Is the Work of Cubans Here the Same as the Work They Do in Costa Rica?

The work being done here is different. The previous situation in Costa Rica was very different. Costa Rica, having been a country that served as a bridge for guerrillas, is now being actively destabilized.

On the other hand, Panama is a country that now serves as a bridge for the guerrillas. There are Montoneros, Tupamaros, 19 April Movement and even FSLN political offices here.

We Worked With the Communist Party in Deceiving General Torrijos

Just imagine, we were so shameless and cynical, Trejos Leiva said, that the FSLN, through the Cubans, approached General Torrijos as if they were helping him, telling him that he should be the leader of the continent; however, deep down we were deceiving him, by using the Communist Party.

We had problems with the Communist Party here. They complained that they had invited us to a strike or a rally and that, although we were ideologically similar, we didn't attend. Our reply was: "We can't, for we must put a front here. Just remember that you are nothing here and that Torrijos is the one who can help us."

Therefore, everything we did as a group was clandestine. This is how we deceived this man [Torrijos]. However, "he wasn't a general for nothing; he was no simple little soldier."

According to Trejos Leiva, Torrijos understood what was going on and realized that the Nicaraguan situation was spreading to El Salvador, Guatemala and that there were even outbreaks in Costa Rica.

"Then Torrijos said: No, things can't be this way," according to Trejos Leiva, who, showing some fear, added: "I don't want to discuss this matter anymore. This is not the primary thing I wanted to say here, though I realize that you are interested in it."

When you said that Torrijos met with people to get the Cubans off his back, were you referring to U.S. people?

No. I was referring to people here--Panamanians, National Guard personnel and reliable Torrijos government people here, he said.

He knew that he needed to form a front and to rid himself of the growing problem that the Cubans in Panama were for him.

In speaking about the present Nicaraguan situation and the leaders of the Sandinist revolution, Trejos Leiva said that after the death of /Carlos Fonseca Amador/, the FSLN underwent a serious split. He noted that /Tomas Borge/, leader of the Sandinist GPP [People's Prolonged War] faction, is just one of the nine commanders of the junta. He described /Borge/ as "Fidel Castro's puppet."

Trejos Leiva said that "he does not have enough capacity or trust to be Nicaragua's strongman."

Trejos Leiva described /Borge/ as a fanatic Trotskyist.

/Borge/, Trejos Leiva said, was trained in the Soviet Union; thus, when the Sandinist victory was achieved, he could not be the primary leader because his thoughts were elsewhere. /Pastora/ mentioned something like this, Trejos Leiva said, adding that many of /Borge's/ followers had to be put in jail because they were extremists who did not follow the Kremlin's line.

In my book, Trejos Leiva said, there is a part that notes, that Russia creates monsters that it can't control, referring to those very people.

When he returned to his work as a Cuban agent in Costa Rica, Trejos Leiva said, he began recruiting people in Costa Rica, particularly members of the National Liberation Party.

I had orders to infiltrate myself into the National Liberation Party and the Judicial Investigation Organization [OIJ], as we had already infiltrated the National Security Office. All of this office's files were photocopied and sent to Nicaragua. These reports were sent to the communist parties in different countries, so that their members could take care of themselves and avoid arrest.

Trejos Leiva said that as a part of his work, he infiltrated an agent into the OIJ. The people I recruited included /Col Wellington Vallejos/, who worked in the government ministry and took care of Echeverria Brealey.

I recruited /Vallejos/ because "we caught his brother-in-law rustling cattle to Costa Rica."

I have a document that I cannot discuss but in which I prove that the Nicaraguan Government let those cattle loose in order to facilitate the recruitment of that man.

However, in order to protect the security of a person who might otherwise have an accident, I had better not say anything about this matter or mention his name.

All of these plans were made by /Manuel Pineiro/, head of the Cuban intelligence, but, at the same time, the real director of the Cuban intelligence is a Russian, /Gen Victor Sivenoff/, who handles everything.

Trejos Leiva said: "The plans for the destabilization of Central America are incredible."

Humberto Ortega

In speaking about his brother-in-law /Humberto Ortega/, Trejos Leiva said: "When I began to see /Humberto/ he was "an ignoramus" who received written orders and who could do nothing more than what he was told to do by his Cuban leaders. I began to grow demoralized."

In Cuba, Trejos Leiva noted, "I got 24 cans of condensed milk per month at the house where I lived, while the ration that a Cuban received was only 1/8 of a can per month. Can this be called fair distribution? No. Only the privileged could have that much and I was one of them because I was /Humberto's/brother-in-law."

/Humberto/ has the position he has because he was wounded in the attack on the Alajuela jail, in an attempt to free /Carlos Fonseca/. He was released a year later, after the hijacking of the Lacs plane, and was sent to Cuba for the first time.

According to Trejos Leiva, Humberto Ortega was left in Cuba as the man in charge of the FSLN there, but with the real mission of studying Marxism.

"He understands Marxism, perhaps even better than Fidel Castro," Trejos Leiva noted, adding that "the way he has absorbed it is incredible." However, he admitted that /Humberto Ortega/ is easy to handle; he has a "very poor" personality.

When we entered Nicaragua, I was tasked with going to the Sandino airport every day for the first few days, to pick up a yellow carton containing /Manuel Pineiro's/ orders for Humberto, Trejos Leiva said, stressing that though this was called "advice" it was really orders.

According to him, on each subsequent day he had to give a detailed report on the compliance with the previous day's orders.

This demonstrates "the influence the Cubans and Soviets have in running Nicaragua," Trejos Leiva said.

According to Trejos Leiva, /Humberto/ lied to his people in the book "50 Years of Sandinist Struggle," which he authored. In this book, he presents facts

that are not true. "Everything was different--dates, facts and circumstances." Trejos Leiva criticized the fact that the Sandinists have converted Sandino into a communist, which he was not.

According to Trejos Leiva, his book will have more than 400 pages, with a prologue, 14 chapters and an epilogue, but he refused to reveal its title.

He Concludes His Work With the Cubans

Trejos Leiva's work with the Cubans ended in October 1980, but he explained that he was called again and that they tried to exert pressure on him because of the things he knew.

"I knew about their financing and their recruiting."

I know that they had a well-organized drug business. They were distributing drugs from Colombia in Mexico, the United States and Europe. "This is explained in my book," he noted.

They also profited by involvement with illegal Cuban immigrants. After the Mariel incident, they sold visas. I have the documents that prove that the Cuban Government intervened in these matters, he maintained.

I can prove that my boss, /Fernando Comas/, who is currently a diplomat in Mexico, handled the drug business; they were going to put me in charge of it in Costa Rica in an effort to further involve me, though I was already very involved, ideologically.

According to Trejos Leiva, they were also dealing in marijuana, which they wanted to send to the United States.

He claimed that he had a document that/Humberto Ortega/ put in his keeping in which the concepts of the FSLN's struggle are clearly stated. According to him, the people were shown a different document in March 1979, when the three FSLN factions merged.

"That which is occurring in Nicaragua right now is contained in that document, but not in the one they issued to get the people's support," Trejos Leiva stated.

What is your opinion of Pastora?

"I wouldn't want to give my opinion. I believe that he is a true revolutionary. I devote a complete chapter to him and I know how he joined the FSLN. What he is saying is true and my book proves that."

I Wish him Success in What he Is Doing, Trejos Leiva Added. He Doesn't Want To Continue With the Cubans

By my own personal and moral analysis I reached the conclusion that I did not leave my home and my children because of what I was doing. [Sentence as published] I tried to break with them and to return to my private life, but they wouldn't let me.

They continued to pressure me; finally, in March of last year, I had my last meeting with them in Nicaragua. The meeting was attended by /Julian Lopez Diaz, /Ortega/, /Capt Augusto Montealegre/, Ortega's private secretary; and /Andres Barahona/, a Cuban intelligence leader. It was also said that /Lenin Cerda/ would attend the meeting.

In this meeting /Ortega/ told me: "You know that the avenging hand of communism can reach very far and that we have learned to have a lot of patience."

I, who lived and worked with them, know how the enemy treated us and how we treated the enemy, Trejos Leiva stressed, noting that what he wants to do now is to report all of the work that the Cubans did in Costa Rica, "using me as an agent, and to report all of the facilities that they used to achieve victory in Nicaragua, as well as the work that they are doing with the guerrillas in El Salvador, Guatemala and the destabilization work that they are carrying out in this country." Trejos Leiva added that both in Costa Rica and in Panama, there was never any talk about guerrillas; instead everything was being done covertly.

Trejos Leiva said that to talk about the destabilization work that is being done in Panama "is a very delicate matter."

CSO: 3010/1533

ACTIVITIES AT CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT BANK MEETING REPORTED

Guyana Criticizes Venezuela

FL132307 Bridgetown CANA In English 2154 GMT 13 May 82

[By Guy Ellis]

[Text] Castries, St Lucia, 13 May (CANA)--Guyana today used the platform of the Caribbean Development (CDB) Board of governors meeting taking place here to criticise neighbouring Venezuela and Suriname over their claims to Guyanese territory.

Sham Sallahuddin, the cooperative republic's alternate governor, did not mention either country by name, but lamented that "respect for territorial integrity is sadly lacking in some quarters."

Sallahuddin said: "In a world plagued by political and social unrest, economic stagnation, or rather decline, and a growing incidence of the blantant disregard of the principle of national sovereignty and the settlement of disputes by military means rather than diplomatic negotiations, it is apposite to emphasise that we in the Caribbean must maintain a high level of statesmanship and solid unity."

He drew attention to the myriad problems facing Caribbean countries at this time, and added: "Yet, for some of us, as if our burdens were not already too great for us to bear, we face the distinct threat of recolonization by neighbours who think and feel that their military superiority will frighten us. Respect for territorial integrity is sadly lacking in some quarters."

Guyana has long standing territorial disputes with both Suriname and Venezuela and this week accused Caracas of responsibility for an armed incursion reported into the disputed area. Venezuela claims some 70 per cent of Guyana.

On the question of aid, the Guyana delegate contended that the initiatives taken by the Caribbean to meet the economic challenges facing the region had often not been taken into full consideration by some of the major financial donors who, instead, had sought "to impose their own proposals which were somewhat alien to the peculiar circumstances of our situation in the Caribbean."

Sallahuddin added: "We fully recognise the role and the contribution which foreign donors, including private investment could make in our economic development. However, foreign donors should take cognisance of our regional political positions, the technical studies and recommendations of our competent officials and our political social and economic structures."

Dialogue with major aid donors and foreign investors, he said, must be conducted in an atmosphere of mutual trust and in the interest of mutual benefits.

Sallahuddin expressed Guyana's support for current efforts by the CDB for a unified special development fund, and said that even though some major donor countries had made "positive and constructive" proposals toward realising this, others had shown "a somewhat aloof attitude, in spite of the tremendous benefits which they now enjoy from trade in the Caribbean market."

Grenada Notes Lack of Aid

FL140112 Bridgetown CANA in English 2338 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Castries, St Lucia, 13 May (CANA)--Grenada today said it had not received the support expected from international institutions based on its efforts to transform its economy.

Grenada's Deputy Minister of Planning, Finance and Trade Lyden Ramdhanny told the Caribbean Development Bank's (CDB) board of governors meeting that, regrettably, multi-lateral flows of financial assistance, excluding flows from the CDB, had come intermittently and only from one source.

"Indeed, we have not received from international institutions the support that legitimately we could have expected in relation to the tremendous effort we are making to transform our economy," he said.

Mr Ramdhanny said that it appeared that some elements of what he termed "the international effort for development and development financing" had been particularly remiss in relating to Grenada.

He added: "For our part we cannot accept what appears to be the growing politicisation of multi-lateral institutions to which we belong, particularly those with a state commitment to the United Nations Charter."

Explaining his government's position on international economic assistance, the deputy minister said that in 1979 his government estimated that it would require some 600 million dollars (one E.C. dollar; 37 cents U.S.) to rebuild infrastructure alone.

"We recognised that this could not and should not come from any one particular source, so that we began to diversify our economic and political links with the world community," he said.

He said Grenada held a similar position to that of the Mexican Government and supported the position that no country should be excluded and that there should be no political condition attached to assistance provided.

The Grenadian official added that absolutely no military elements should be included, and the beneficiary countries themselves should define their development priorities.

Mr Ramdhanny told the governors that in order to increase the development impact of economic assistance provided to the region, it was imperative that such assistance be channelled through appropriate regional intermediaries such as the CDB, which are instruments of the CARICOM treaty, and which carry a proven track record of service to Caribbean people.

He thanked the CDB for the firm and principled position taken against the alleged machinations of a particular donor country which "tried to violate the rules and charter of the bank."

St John on Economic Expansion

FL132329 Bridgetown CANA in English 2138 GMT13 May 82

[By Ernie Seon]

[Text] Castries, St Lucia, 13 May (CANA)--Barbados Deputy Prime Minister Bernard St John last night called for the establishment of clear multilateral framework for solving regional and global economic problems.

Speaking at second plenary session of the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) board of governors meeting here, Mr St John said common features of world recessionary trends indicated the needs for concerted action on the part of the international community to redress economic imbalances facing rich and poor nations alike.

He said it was against this background that Barbados was addressing itself to the role of the CDB and putting forward the view that the Barbados-based financial institutions' expertise in project preparation, design and appraisal could and should be used with wider effect at the level of regional project management and implementation.

"We view this as a means of facilitating a transfer of indigenous technology to our productive sectors, at a time when the need to ensure economic expansion is of paramount importance," the Barbados deputy prime minister said.

Mr St John, who is also responsible for the portfolios of trade, industry and tourism, is leading the Barbados delegation to the talks which are expected to end today.

The Barbados Government, he added, would find it "difficult to identify with any development which, either by design or inadvertently, places impediments in the way of the bank's access to resources."

"On this matter it is to be recognised that the bank will only be able to mobilise the resources that are needed to meet the region's immediate development requirements, if it is endowed with an enlarged capacity to borrow," Mr St John said.

He added that this would require both an increase in the callable capital of the present CDB members, as well as the accession to membership of the bank of countries with sound reputations on capital markets of the world.

Barbados joined Dominica, Antigua, St Lucia and several other CDB members in reaffirming its commitment to the Washington-sponsored Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI).

The Barbados minister said he hoped the plan in its final form and the Trinidad and Tobago Caribbean and facility, [as received] would serve as important contributions to widening the developmental possibilities of Caribbean people.

But he warned "these efforts on the international community must be matched by the commitment of our own peoples to fiscal discipline and greater productivity."

CSO: 3025/1107

NICARAGUAN GOVERNMENT RELEASES 39 HONDURAN FISHERMEN

PA180349 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Today the Nicaraguan Government released 39 Honduran fishermen who had been arrested by our country for violating Nicaraguan territorial waters. Honduran Ambassador Guillermo Perdomo Paredes reported that his country's fishermen expressed their appreciation to the revolutionary government for the attention and hospitality they received while they were detained. Here are comments by Perdomo Paredes: [Begin recording] Thanks to the cooperation of Nicaraguan authorities, these fishermen are now on their way to Honduras. They are travelling by road and are heading for the Guasaule border post. Therefore, the relatives of these fishermen should prepare to receive them in Honduras. They will probably get to the border by noon and will arrive in Tegucigalpa in the afternoon.

These fishermen were members of the crew of some Honduran fishing boats that are being held by Nicaragua. I wanted to make this announcement for the benefit of their Honduran relatives, so that they can know of the gesture by Nicaragua, its release of the fishermen and its efforts to facilitate their return to Honduran territory.

They are thankful for the hospitality that Nicaragua gave them here in Managua, particularly the good treatment they received while they were detained. [End recording]

Perdomo Paredes then said that he has not received any official notice from his government ordering him to leave his post as Honduran ambassador in Managua.

Asked about current relations between Honduras and Nicaragua, the Honduran diplomat said that the Nicaraguan Government has expressed its desire to normalize bilateral relations. Here are his statements:

[Begin recording] [Perdomo Paredes] Well, we want to be optimistic. I have always felt that the relations between Nicaragua and Honduras, as fraternal and friendly countries, must be maintained within a framework of normalcy. Despite the incidents, the two governments have said that they want to normalize relations as much as possible and to avoid such things.

[Question] What new chances are there for additional meetings between the two nations' officials?

[Answer] A meeting of military officers is being planned. There will probably be some information released about that this week.

[Question] It has been recently said that the Honduran armed forces chief will not attend this meeting.

[Answer] I have no official knowledge of that. I only know that a meeting of top military officers will be held. [End recording]

CSO: 3010/1566

ST LUCIA'S COMPTON URGES CARICOM SUMMIT

FL122240 Bridgetown CANA in English 2154 GMT 12 May 82

[Be Ernie Seon]

[Text] Castries, Saint Lucia, 12 May (CANA)--Newly-elected Saint Lucia Prime Minister John Compton today made an urgent appeal for a Caribbean Community (CARICOM) heads of government meeting, stating that this was a sine qua non if the region is to fully benefit from aid and other opportunities now being made available to it.

Addressing the opening of a Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) board of governors meeting here, Mr Compton said a meeting of regional leaders was even more pressing in the light of opportunities being offered for the region's advancement under the U.S. sponsored Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI).

Under the Washington scheme, Caribbean and Central American countries are to be allocated an additional 350 million dollars (U.S.) in American aid during the current financial year. In addition nearly all regional goods are to be permitted duty free into the U.S. market and extra tax concessions are to be offered to businessmen investing in the area.

"It is therefore important for the Commonwealth Caribbean to act as a group in its approach to the Caribbean Basin Plan and consider carefully its implications for our fledgling integration movement (and) to weigh the challenges it presents and opportunities offered," Mr Compton told the CDB governors.

Caribbean leaders last met formally in 1975 and a meeting is now being canvassed for July in Georgetown.

Mr Compton, who is chairing the meeting, said the CBI presented to the region "unparalleled opportunities for its advancement", although he felt that some aspects of the aid, trade and investment plan required examination, clarification and modification if it was to produce the intended results.

"The heads of government meeting presents the ideal forum for such examination and both governments and the private sector should be hard at work to get our actions coordinated and responses harmonised," the Saint Lucia prime minister said.

He added: "If the plan is to help the LDC's (lesser developed countries), the aid aspect must be strengthened, so as to allow these countries to bring their infrastructure up to standard to make them as equally attractive for industrial investment as the MDC's (more developed countries)."

The CBI has allocated 10 million dollars out of the 350 million dollar aid package to the Eastern Caribbean this year.

Mr Compton said that unless aid to the LDC's was increased, the plan would be of little or no value to them, possibly serving only to widen the gap between the industrialised members of the region and non-industrial ones, "thus sowing the seed of discord inimical to the integration movement."

Mr Compton also questioned the manner in which international aid was being passed on to the region, stating: Countries which seek to come to our assistance must be constantly reminded that for any assistance to be meaningful it must be timely."

"Too often aid offered cannot be taken up or the value diminished because of inordinate delays on its journeys through the bureaucratic maze between conception and utilisation," the Saint Lucia leader said.

He added, "I believe that the time has come for Caribbean countries to draw attention to this bottleneck in the flow of international aid to the region and to sit down with donor countries to devise procedures to meet our special needs procedures which will expedite the flow of aid and convert good intentions and pious resolutions into means of bringing food, clothing and shelter to our people."

CSO: 3025/1106

GRENADA TO BENEFIT FROM CBI THROUGH COLOMBIA

FL112109 Bridgetown CANA in English 2046 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, 11 May (CANA)--Caribbean and Central American countries may each be eligible for 10 million dollars (U.S.) in an assistance package from Colombia under the U.S.-proposed Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI).

The U.S., Canada, Mexico, Venezuela and Colombia are the donor states of the CBI.

Deputy Minister of Finance and Trade in the People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) of Grenada, Lyden Ramdhanny, spoke of the Colombia proposals after returning home from Bogota where he attended a regional finance ministers' meeting at which the aid programme was outlined.

Mr Ramdhanny told reporters that during the meeting the Colombian Government announced that it would be providing lines of credit to individual Caribbean and Central American countries on a bilateral basis.

According to the programme, recipient countries would be in a position to purchase goods and services from Colombia on a credit basis and Colombian importers would also be able to import goods from the region under a credit line scheme extended to them by the authorities in Bogota.

Mr Ramdhanny said that the sum of 10 million dollars was suggested as the amount to be made available to each country, but that the figure was not final and would be subject to negotiations by the individual countries and the Colombian Government.

Mr Ramdhanny also said the Colombian Government was showing interest in assisting non-oil producing countries in the Caribbean and Central America with their various energy prospects.

He said too that as part of its assistance to the region, Colombia would be providing a technical training programme, as well as scholarships and increased financial contributions to the Barbados-based Caribbean Development Bank (CDB).

Mr Ramdhanny stated that Grenada welcomed the Colombian aid plan and saw it as a "concrete example" of South-South cooperation.

He also disclosed that a technical mission from Bogota is expected to arrive here on May 15 to look at the technical requirements of Granada.

Two other Colombian economic and tourism delegations will be paying follow-up visits to the island--to assess its financial requirements, and its potential as a tourist destination for Colombians.

Mr Ramdhanny said that the finance ministers called for the setting up of a permanent institution comprising all the countries of the area to promote its economic wellbeing.

The meeting which was attended by delegates from Suriname, Guyana, Barbados, Jamaica, Antigua, St Kitts/Nevis and Dominica, Grenada, Dominican Republic, Honduras, Guatemala, El Salvador, Canada, the Dutch Antilles, the U.S. and Venezuela.

The ministers disclosed that a five-man ministerial committee has been established to look at the desirability of having a permanent institution and that in due course the committee would be reporting back to the finance ministers.

"We obviously would want to ensure that if such an institution is established that all Caribbean and Central American countries are represented in this regional grouping.

"We feel that is a very fundamental principle because no country must be excluded from any organisation that is supposed to represent the peoples and governments of the Caribbean and Central America," Mr Ramdhanny said.

CSO: 3025/1106

BRIEFS

ANDEAN PACT TO AID ARGENTINA--Latin America is giving a new demonstration of its firm unity, not only against the colonialist British aggression, but also against the economic sanctions adopted against Argentina's markets in South America, the minister of industry of Peru announced that in principle Ecuador, Venezuela, Bolivia and Peru would give their support to a decision for the admittance of Argentina as a member of the Andian Pact. Mr Roberto Persivale Serrano said that the junta, the technical department of the agreement of the original Andean integration, was currently studying a series of measures which would facilitate commercial interchange between the Andean Pact countries and Argentina. The Peruvian minister of industry said that the volume of trade between the Andean Pact countries and Argentina should range from \$100 to \$200 million dollars annually. He added that these figures, and other aspects of trade, would be considered at a meeting to be held on May the 26th in Colombia by representatives of signatory countries of the Cartagena Agreement. On the other hand, progovernment legislators presented a draft law in the chamber of deputies providing for granting of a special customs treatment for all goods imported from Argentina. The aforementioned draft law provides for the granting of a 50 percent tax reduction on all goods imported from Argentina. [Text]
[PY112201 Buenos Aires International Service in English 1530 GMT 11 May 82]

CSO: 3020/120

PAPER NOTES ADVANTAGES OF U.S. MEMBERSHIP IN OAS

PY190735 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 16 May 82 p 8

[Editorial: "A Cold and Enigmatic Visit"]

[Text] The trip by Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo to Washington occurred at the most difficult moment in the relations between the United States and Latin America. For the first time in 11 years a Brazilian president came to the U.S. capital under evident signs of the "malvinization" of the visit.

Even though the trip had already been planned before the British-Argentine conflict, the Brazilian Government reduced its length to the minimum and left aside everything that was not absolutely necessary. Even a huge reception which had been planned by the Brazilian Embassy was called off.

Coldness, and a certain mysterious tone in the talks, characterized at that time Figueiredo's stay in Washington, which included a significant visit to the organization of American states, simply to greet the diplomats accredited there.

The Brazilian president reasserted to Reagan concepts related to Brazilian foreign policy. It is also obvious, however, that words of disappointment with the North American attitude in view of the British-Argentine conflict must have been heard at the White House--an attitude which, indeed, placed the OAS in the midst of a deep crisis. The divisions are such that they cannot be separated from Figueiredo's trip nor from Vernor Walters' visit to Argentina or President Reagan's statements that he does not believe irreparable harm was done to Latin American relations. There is no reason to suppose that Reagan's assessment is accurate.

At any rate, there seems to be one single possible alternative to repair the harm made at the OAS--that the United States stop indiscriminately supporting Great Britain.

This is the support the OAS needs and the one indicated by the Brazilian president. The other road--an organization excluding the United States--is very questionable. Moreover, there is a danger that problems would be transferred from one organization to the other. It is wiser to assert the Latin American unity within the OAS itself, a unity which was often talked about but not always proved.

Latin American has, within the OAS, a powerful recourse to neutralize the influence of the United States. It does have it, provided the actions of the organization are not diluted in useless talk or in a bureaucracy which makes reaction difficult.

If the United States delivered a hard blow to continental integrity, if it even ignored TIAR [Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty], which was inspired by the North Americans themselves when they needed it, then this represents a lesson. Taking advantage of this lesson will mean following an intelligent and sensible road. Leaving the OAS aside to set up another organization may mean spoiling the value the Latin American bloc may have by acting jointly.

CSO: 3010/1541

MONTONERO REPRESENTATIVE IN MOZAMBIQUE SUPPORTS CLAIM TO FALKLANDS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 12 Apr 82 p 5

[Interview with Oscar Vinas by Etevaldo Hipolito, in Maputo; date not given]

[Text] The Malvinas Islands issue is not unrelated to the strategy of the U.S. imperialists and their allies on the international level. For his views on this problem, which also affects the peoples of Latin America and Southern Africa, the newspaper NOTICIAS interviewed Oscar Vinas, a representative of the Peronist Montonero Movement in the People's Republic of Mozambique. He made his statement, of which we present a summary here, to Etevaldo Hipolito.

[Question] The press has just reported that the Montoneros "have offered to fight side by side with the Argentine dictatorship" against the British forces. What can you say about this report?

[Answer] As can be seen by the way in which this news was reported by the agencies in the capitalist countries, we are dealing with a distortion of a position already familiar to everyone. What is being proposed is the formation of a national emergency government to deal with the crisis situation created by a threat coming from abroad. And, it is clear, what we would have to examine is the method of participating in this highest leadership body. It would not be difficult to deduce that such participation could only take place when all the forces and factions in public opinion involved can participate on an equal footing.

With or without the participation of the Argentine military government, we will combat any foreign force which dares to invade our national territory. In our rich history of struggle, we can find examples of the just position adopted by our people when faced with certain problems which the oligarchies try to manipulate to benefit their class interests. I repeat once again, that the nature of the emergency government demanded by the Argentine people and what is reported by the agencies in the capitalist countries must be taken into account.

[Question] Why does your organization support a claim to the Malvinas archipelago?

[Answer] First and foremost, we want to make it clear that we support the historical and current feeling of our people about these islands, which means

that we do not share the motivation which underlay the attitude of the Argentine dictatorship, represented in this case by Galtieri, in connection with the Malvinas. This is because the government does not in any way represent the aspirations of the people, in view of the fact that it is a dictatorship indisputably devoted to plotting, and we believe that we are dealing with a camouflaged operation involving a transfer from one supranational body to another.

Historically we find numerous points of support for our people's claim. Physically, for example, the archipelago lies within the Argentine maritime shelf, within the so-called Argentine Sea. When the British established military occupation of the zone, the islands had a population which was Argentine, which also had a legally established government. All of this occurred when our country had already been independent for 20 years. As soon as the British arrived, they occupied the area on a military basis and expelled the population along with the established authorities, with a classic colonial attitude. The rights of the Argentine people over the Malvinas archipelago were recognized by the United Nations in 1965.

[Question] On the domestic level, what would the purposes of the government be in launching this operation?

[Answer] I believe that first of all is the need to reorganize its military front, splintered as a result of the tremendous popular pressure brought to bear on the regime. We should not forget that in barely a year the military dictatorship has had to change its figurehead five times. After Videla we had Viola, followed by Liendo and Galtieri, who was preceded by Admiral Lacoste. The popular forces--represented by the mothers in May Square, the political parties, progressive sectors of the Catholic Church and the trade unions--went into the streets to shout their demands in a manner which without any doubt was forming the picture of a prerebellion stage. Note that only 3 days before the military operation was launched in the Malvinas, the country was shaken by a demonstration carried out by more than 10,000 workers in front of the Government Palace.

The response of the regime was the assassinations and injuries caused by sweeping machine-gun fire, as well as the arrest of 2,000 persons. These disturbances, the largest in the past 3 years, also occurred in the other Argentine provinces. They are a part, and it is necessary to stress this, of a wave of protest which has been on the upswing.

[Question] What might the complex of reasons leading to the military occupation, with regard to Argentine foreign policy and the interests of the imperialists, be?

[Answer] One reason would be the surrender of the oil reserves of the area and also the potential assets of the Argentine Antarctic sector to international companies based in the United States. To date, it has been the British who have maintained a presence in the island. The second point is the urgent need to create a diversion to draw international public attention away from the extremely serious situation created by the imperialists in Central America and the Caribbean. It is important to call attention to the fact that with the situation created now, there is also an effort to push the tension existing in Southern Africa into the background. As has already been stressed, the

imperialists are utilizing propaganda waged on a large scale about the conflict between London and Buenos Aires in the hope that the preparations for an invasion of Angola, which might assume much greater proportions than the earlier incursions, will go unnoticed.

[Question] Should the offer of the Simonstown base to Great Britain be viewed within the context of this aggressive escalation?

[Answer] The military presence of a NATO member nation in a port in racist South Africa would have a much more far-reaching implication than a temporary response in terms of logistic support, as the case would be with the Malvinas Islands now. The objective, which obviously includes Angola, is much larger, because it includes Southern Africa as a whole and controls the Indian Ocean and the Atlantic.

An important point which should be stressed is that currently the plan for establishing what was to be the South Atlantic Treaty Organization has been shelved. This is only temporary, since the Malvinas are diverting the main sponsors of the project--Argentina and South Africa. However, as soon as this situation is resolved, the matter will be taken up again and it will now have as an aggravating factor the presence of the naval forces of a member of the war-mongering NATO in South Africa.

[Question] In the view of some political observers, the imposition of an air and naval blockade on Central America and the Caribbean by the United States is imminent. What is your view on this?

[Answer] As a result of an analysis of the political situation in the region, which coincides with the offensive of the imperialists elsewhere in the world, we see that its warlike presence is growing steadily. There is in fact a possibility of such a blockade. We should not forget the continuous and almost constant military maneuvers NATO has been carrying out in this zone. The increasing direct military presence of the United States in El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala, along with the support offered by other regimes, such as that in Argentina or that in Israel--all of these things show that the encirclement of the revolutionary peoples of the Caribbean and Central America is likely to proceed. The increasingly acute struggles in this area--with the triumph of the FMLN [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front] imminent in El Salvador--will obviously result in an increase in Washington's aggressive actions.

5157

CSO: 3001/126

JOURNALIST ON INTERNAL SITUATION IN LIGHT OF CONFLICT

PY142112 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 9 May 82 pp 14, 15

["Political Panorama" page by Joaquin Morales Sola]

[Excerpt] The internal consequences of the [Malvinas] conflict continue to be viewed as a horizon where everything or nothing is possible.

Naturally there are always extreme views from one side or the other: those who assure that the postwar period will be marked by a long military interregnum and those who predict the quick end of the military experience begun in March 1976.

Any assumption in view of the confused events to come is just that, an assumption. It seems that the one military sector which has already started seriously analyzing the postwar period is the navy, where two committees were formed--one at the political level and the other at the economic level--to evaluate and prepare the future steps to be taken by the regime after this experience of hostilities.

The two committees are made up of retired admirals, though the names of the members of the group analyzing the economy are not known.

The political committee is made up of retired Admiral Pereyra Murray, the virtual chief of the team, and admirals Barbich, Bardi and Couto.

Pereyra Murray, who enjoys a prestige in the force which goes back a long time, was the navy delegate at the political committee which was headed by former Minister Mor Roig in 1971.

When Peron took power, Pereyra was the officer who, because of seniority and merit, should have been appointed commander of the force, but the justicialist leader chose to appoint Admiral Massera.

This committee has reportedly already met with some political leaders such as progressive democrat Rafael Martinez Raymonda, Peronists Robledo and Luder and radical Troccoli.

The internal consequences of the recovery of the Malvinas were reportedly not disregarded at a lunch at the Army I Corps attended by its commander, General Nicolaides and recently retired generals such as Bussi, Bignose, Martinez and Sasiaain, among others.

Be the internal consequences what they may, it would certainly be strange to assume that the political leadership would return to the wintertime which froze matters for over 6 years.

It is even practically certain that after these approaches to the military power, there will be an intent to force this toward a democratic exit.

The most predictable consequences are those in the economic and financial fields, the moderation of which were not attained, according to the overall opinion even in the government sphere, by the recent emergency measures of Minister Alemann.

It is anticipated in military spheres that an extension of the conflict for over 15 days will force this key sector of national strategy to take new and more drastic decisions.

These ingredients cause many people to assume that Argentina is at an historic crossroads, path where most of them discarding the possibility of returning to that peculiar internal situation of a "bad digestible status" which governed--and many suffered from it--before 2 April.

This means that there are, or there will be, as many conditions and possibilities for things to improve as for them to worsen to unpredictable extremes.

The continuation of war has not been a companion of progress throughout the history of humanity, and war or peace in countries which have overcome militarism has always been a political decision shared by all sectors of society, even more so when such a political decision is in the hands of the war leaders.

Any plans for honorable peace, it is stated, must be discussed, since what is at stake is the national situation of Argentina and since, it is good to remember, one single life is irreplaceable.

CSO: 3010/1538

FATE OF ALEMANN ECONOMIC PLAN VIEWED

PY161631 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1150 GMT 16 May 82

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 16 May (NA)--During the coming days, upon Minister Roberto Alemann's return from Europe and the United States, the government of the armed forces should reexamine--confirming or changing the current guidelines--some basic and overall features of the economic strategy.

This, in any case, is the wish of the members of the economic team, who last Friday released a document in which they requested that the armed forces decide whether they want to continue with the present economic policy or whether they want to change it according to the needs derived from the crisis in the productive apparatus.

According to Economy Ministry sources, the economic team stated its dissatisfaction with the course of the economy through this document prepared by economic under secretary Jorge Bustamante himself and, through its release, they implicitly urged a political definition of the government on the present strategy.

The officials of the Economy Ministry have been requesting for at least 15 days public support from the military leadership for the plan underway.

Furthermore, after announcing the economic emergency measures, Alemann and his team requested from the military government a decision indicating the intention of the armed forces to respect the liberal orthodox policy of the Economy Ministry.

So far the responses were not affirmative because after the suspension of the bidding for television Channel 11, the military government decided to put off the plan for handing over state-owned enterprises to the private sector, one of the three keys of the Alemann economic plan.

So far the minister had to give up both his plans for denationalization of the economy and the objective of deregulation of the economic activities.

Since the beginning of the conflict in the Malvinas Islands but for reasons unrelated to the military event, Alemann had to put aside his intention to deregulate through the controls on the exchange market and on imports.

The third objective of "deflating" the economy can also run into difficulties due to the open monetary policy which anticipates an increase in the level of wholesale prices from eight to ten percent in May.

According to the document released, the doubts in the productive and financial economic spheres on the continuation of the plan, doubts which are even shared by the members of the "inner team" of the Economy Ministry, again open the possible nomination of certain personalities to lead the future of the economy of the country.

The rumors in the management sector shuffle the names of the present planning secretary, Brig Gen Jose Miret; the head of the Central Bank, Egidio Ianella; and even Aldo Ferrer and the radical Juan Carlos Pugliese as possible leaders of a future economic strategy based on the recovery of the productive apparatus.

Naturally, before these alternatives take shape, reasonable time must pass to allow the most acute phase of the crisis for the recovery of the Malvinas to be overcome.

Besides, another point to be clarified is the effect of the renegotiation of the short-term foreign debt on the future economic policy, renegotiation which the government will carry out in the coming weeks.

Alemann carried out a diplomatic task with the international patriotic fund and with European and U.S. private bankers aimed at "softening up" financiers in order to renegotiate the foreign debt which is due the third quarter of this year.

Between July and September Argentina must settle obligations for about \$4 billion and, due to the present circumstances, it cannot afford such payments.

The government wishes to extend payment terms, even though the credit cost may be raised considerably.

In principle, it is expected the renewal will be negotiated with private bankers without meddling the International Monetary Fund, but if negotiations "harden up," resorting to the international organization is not discarded in order to get a "green light" for the discussions with the foreign financial centers.

The Argentine representative before the European Economic Community, Ambassador Dante Simone, is in charge of organizing the high official--not ministerial--level mission which will renegotiate the payments due in the third quarter.

CSO: 3010/1538

CEREAL EXPORTERS FEAR SHIPMENTS INTERRUPTION

PY140130 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 13 May 82 p 11

[Text] The president of the chamber of cereal exporters, Pedro Garcia Oliver, yesterday warned that cereal exports might be interrupted at the end of the month as a result of a decision by the British insurance company, Lloyd's of London to cancel certain insurance policies as a result of the Malvinas crisis.

Lloyd's recently announced that, beginning 24 May, it would cancel policies which apply to ships damaged within the so-called "exclusion zone" imposed by Britain on the Malvinas Islands.

The "exclusion zone" limits Argentine ships to within 12 miles of the Argentine coast.

"The ship owners have their ships mortgaged and will not risk losing them without any insurance whatsoever," Garcia Oliver said.

Meanwhile, large cereal export companies have asked the government to order the National Reinsurance Institute and the National Savings and Insurance Bank to step in and offer the insurance coverage they will lose as a result of the Lloyd's decision.

Shipments to the Soviet Union, Argentina's biggest customer, are not expected to be affected by the suspension of coverage since the Soviet Union uses its own boats to collect Argentine exports.

Nevertheless, the largest cereal exporters here, such as Bunge y Born, Cargill, Continental, Dreyfus, and Phibro fear that the Lloyd's measure will prompt the Soviet Union to buy its cereals elsewhere.

CSO: 3020/120

COUNTRY SECTION

ARGENTINE

BRIEF

ECONOMIC MEASURES INSUFFICIENT--Buenos Aires, 18 May (NA)--The Argentine Industrial Union (UIA) considers that the measures announced by the economy minister "are only an insufficient paliative and inadequate to achieve a strong increase in exports even under peacetime conditions." That position is contained in a document which the UIA sent today to Economy Minister Roberto Alemann. [Text] [PY190122 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS Argentinas in Spanish 0002 GMT 19 May 82]

CSO: 3010/1541

BRIEFS

MINERS ON HUNGER STRIKE--The hunger strike of the directors of the departmental mining chamber continues unchanged. More than 45 persons of that chamber began a hunger strike to protest against the bank's failure to pay for the delivery of minerals. Representing the strikers of the departmental mining chamber, (Grober Gomez) has stated: [Begin (Gomez) recording] The following persons are now on hunger strike: We, the board of the departmental chamber plus 45 members affiliated with the chamber, and more members are joining in little by little. Our main objective is to achieve the payment of debts owed us since 5 February. [End recording] (Gomez) stated that last week they reached an agreement on the payment for their products to avoid an aggravation of the workers' anxiety. He added, however, that that agreement was ignored causing the appropriate reaction. [Begin (Gomez) recording] The corrective measures and some other proposals discussed between the Central Bank and the Mining Bank of Bolivia have greatly reduced the payments for our products. We reached an understanding last Friday, and the account should have been settled on Monday. But the two banks are accusing one another of one thing and another. We were forced to adopt this measure, because our workers are complaining of the lack of groceries, lack of material in the mines, etc, and all this led us to adopt this measure. If things go on like this, perhaps we will have to close our mines. [End recording] [Text] [PY131607 La Paz Cadena Panamerican in Spanish 1130 GMT 13 May 82]

HUNGER STRIKERS FEAR THREATS--The health workers who are on an indefinite hunger strike hope that the Catholic Church, through the permanent human rights assembly, will mediate in this conflict because in view of threats against them, the strikers are now at the Maria Auxiliadora Church. (Teofilo Jimenez), spokesman of the basic committee in this sector, stated: [Begin (Jimenez) recording] We are asking that this kind of pressure be avoided, and we are asking the church through the human rights assembly to mediate in this conflict. Meanwhile, the health workers at national level are firm in their position of maintaining the hunger strike to the ultimate consequences. [End recording] (Jimenez) added that in the interior the health workers are carrying out the indefinite strike in a disciplined manner. He stated in conclusion that by decision of the union board, emergency service is being conducted normally. [Begin (Jimenez) recording] We want to make very clear to public opinion and to the appropriate officials, that emergency service is being conducted in all hospitals, so that we won't have any problem or be charged with total abandonment. We have no intention of abandoning the emergency services. [End recording] [Text] [PY131525 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 13 May 82]

ARGENTINA INTERESTED IN BRAZILIAN-MADE MATERIEL

PY160559 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 14 May 82 p 10

[By Roberto Godoy]

[Summary] Argentina is interested in buying from Brazil aircraft parts, lights armored assault cars, missiles, Napalm bombs and artillery ammunition in addition to radio communication system components capable of overcoming the "electronic blockade" imposed on the Falkland area by the Royal Navy. Thrown in extra, if possible, it would like to have missile fuel, "composite" propellant (a Brazilian formula which is 30 percent more efficient than the same type compound available in international markets.

According to information provided by the Argentine Embassy, there are at present six Argentine Army representatives from the "highest level" looking into the possibilities for such purchases.

"The Argentines are looking for alternate suppliers since, at the international level, only Israel is maintaining the flow of supplies. Just this week crates containing complete turbines or replacement parts for the subsonic Skyhawk fighters which had been reconditioned and electronically modernized by Israeli experts in Tel Aviv arrived in Santa Cruz Province.

"The series of ENGESA [Specialized Engineers, Inc] products made in Aso Paulo is on top of the Argentine shopping list. The assault Cascavel EE-9, 11 tons and equipped with Brazilian-made 11mm cannon, for instance, would be advantageous in the Falkland Theater of operations due to its strategic superiority, such as its 11 kph speed and its quickness in engaging in combat. The Argentine forces do not have anything like that in their arsenal, except the tracked vehicle AMX-13 which is not only slower but more exposed to break downs, while driven over sandy soil. The TAM (Argentine medium tank) is not the best either for operations over the rough terrain of the islands."

The Argentines have also been looking at the multiple use amphibious Urutu EE-11, 23 tons in two versions; one equipped with 7.62 mm NATO machine guns and capable of transporting 13 armed men, and the other equipped with the same 90 mm cannon as the Cascavel and providing transport for equipment, 4 soldiers and 3 operators. Another armored car is the 5-ton, small and highly maneuverable Jararaca EE-2 a command and reconnaissance car.

The prices of the Cascavel EE-9 go from \$350,000 to \$500,000 depending on optional equipment such as a laser telemeter system, night vision intensifier, and FM radio transmitter. Urutu EE-11 also comes with a variety of options from a 1,200 rounds per minute antiaircraft cannon to a missile-launching ramp to operate with the antitank Milan. The small Jararaca EE-3 comes in a single model equipped with a light machine gun and sells for \$100,000.

The prospective Argentine buyers are also interested in the Avibras-made air-land, air-air, and land-land missiles. Avibras is also producing an antitank teleguided missile, the AV/X-1, there is also interest in 250-, 375-and 500-kilograms incendiary Napalm bombs.

The buyers are also interested in purchasing the following materiel: "Composite" solid propellant (sodium perchlorate mixed with and oil byproduct); artillery ammunitions produced by Imbel for (20 mm, 37 mm, 40 mm, 57 mm, 90 mm, 105 mm, 127 mm and 155 mm); 7.62 mm/NATO para paratroopers' rifle; 60 mm, 81 mm and 120 mm mortar shells; assorted infantry ammunition; and ant-armoredcar land mines.

The purchasers also tried to buy some armed boats from the MacLaren shipyard in Rio de Janeiro, but the only two that are completely finished and ready for sale have already been acquired by Chile.

In Sao Paulo, the weapon shippers also looked at the only battle tank being manufactured in Brazil by the Bernardini Company; the 18-ton Carcara XI-A2 which is armed with an ENGESA-made 90 mm cannon and has a 700-kilometer range. This tank sells for \$550,000 and can be ready for delivery 90 days after signing the contract.

CSO: 3001/142

POLL REVEALS CONFIDENCE IN NEW ADMINISTRATION TO SOLVE CRISIS

San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 28 Mar 82 p 4A

[Article by Eduardo Castro]

[Text] The majority of Costa Rican citizens, according to a survey carried out throughout the country between 7 and 17 March, believes it possible that the government will in the future rescue Costa Rica from the crisis it is experiencing.

This survey has been made by a firm, Interdisciplinary Development Information Service, S.A. (CID), since 1978. For the survey, 981 persons were interviewed, 505 of them in the metropolitan area or central region and 476 throughout the balance of the national territory. The margin of error is 4.5 percentage points, in other words, any figure provided may in reality be 4.5 percent higher or lower.

All of the individuals polled are Costa Rican citizens 18 years of age or over.

Confidence

With regard to confidence in the efforts of the future administration to extract the country from the crisis situation, 54 percent of those polled believe that there is a great possibility it will do so, 41 percent believe there is little likelihood, and 5 percent think there is no possibility, do not know or failed to respond.

In the view of 38 percent of the 981 persons polled, the main problem the president elect, Don Luis Alberto Monge Alvarez, must resolve now when he takes office is rising living costs.

About 20 percent mentioned unemployment, 12 percent said the main problem is credit for production, 10 percent said government corruption, 9 percent the housing shortage and 7 percent excessive government spending. The high cost of fuels is the main problem to be resolved, according to 3 percent.

Measures

Another part of the survey had to do with what those polled regard as the first step to be adopted by the future government. Price freezing was cited by 43 percent as the first decision to be implemented, while 25 percent termed it the second most important measure, and 68 percent gave it priority.

Then the reduction of government expenditures without dismissing employees was mentioned by 53 percent, freezing wages by 32 percent, reducing expenditures with the dismissal of government employees by 16 percent, increasing taxes by 7 percent, increasing fuel prices by 4 percent and increasing public service rates by 2 percent.

On being asked what the Monge government should do to rescue Costa Rica from the crisis without being offered options or categories from which to choose, 17 percent of those polled mentioned price stabilization, another 17 percent reduction in public expenditures, 16 percent the promotion of agriculture, 6 percent development of the economic policy, another 6 percent the provision of jobs, 4 percent monetary stabilization, 3 percent a wage freeze, and 15 percent other measures, while 16 percent did not know or did not respond.

Sacrifice

Of those polled, 61 percent were very much in favor or simply in favor of sacrificing wage increases in order to rescue Costa Rica from the crisis.

Those very much in favor of this measure came to 18 percent, while the figure for those with a monthly income of under 2,000 colones was 19 percent, while for those with between 2,000 and 6,000 colones, 18 percent, and those with 6,000 or more, also 18 percent.

Those simply in favor of such a measure came to 43 percent of those polled, while the figure for those with income of less than 2,000 colones per month was 41 percent, that for those with less than 6,000, also 41 percent, and the figure for those with 6,000 or more, 57 percent.

Indifference was indicated by 4 percent, and 24 percent did not favor the measure, while 7 percent did not know or did not respond.

Also, 87 percent said that Costa Ricans should sacrifice a great deal for the advance of the country, 8 percent that the sacrifice should be small, and 5 percent did not know or did not respond.

Similarly, 90 percent agreed that Costa Rica has a democracy of which they are proud, 4 percent said it does not, another 4 percent had no opinion and 2 percent said neither yes or no.

Concerning the possibility of the future president's asking the Organization of American States (OAS) for aid in protecting the boundary with Nicaragua, 70 percent supported such a measure, 15 percent did not, 10 percent indicated indifference and 5 percent did not know or did not answer.

Of those polled, 41 percent said they were opposed to a break in relations with the Soviet Union, 38 percent favored such a break, 12 percent were indifferent and 9 percent did not know or did not answer.

As to the type of relations the citizens believe should be maintain with Nicaragua by the future government, 42 percent said they should be cool and correct, 26 percent said cordial, 12 percent said relations of close friendship, 12 percent said such relations should be broken off, 4 percent said that they did not care and 4 percent did not know or did not respond.

Also, 60 percent were not in favor of effective reestablishment of relations with Cuba, 21 percent were opposed, 15 percent indicated indifference, and 4 percent did not know or did not answer.

Constitution

On the other hand, 47 percent favored revision of the political constitution, 16 percent expressed indifference, 26 percent opposed it, and 11 percent did not know or did not respond.

When asked about possible authorization for presidential re-election, 41 percent favored the measure, 12 percent were indifferent, 46 percent opposed it, and 1 percent did not know or did not answer.

Another question included in the survey had to do with whether the future government should strengthen or limit trade union growth. Some 40 percent favored strengthening, 40 percent said it should be limited, 12 percent expressed lack of concern, and 8 percent said they did not know or did not answer.

On the subject of terrorism, 59 percent of those polled said that it is creating problems, 30 percent said that it is creating few problems, 9 percent expressed the belief that there is no terrorism and it is creating no problems, and 2 percent did not know or did not answer.

Finally, 76 percent supported the idea of creating a special antiterrorist force, 17 percent did not favor such a step, and 7 percent said there is no terrorism or they did not know.

In our "Sunday Forum" today, four experts discuss the characteristics, problems and virtues of political surveys.

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CSO: 3010/1405

INAUGURATION GUESTS DISCUSSING FALKLANDS ISSUE

PA080417 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2310 GMT 7 May 82

[Report by Angel Antonio Garcia Munoz]

[Text] San Jose, 7 May (ACAN-EFE)--Various proposals to solve the conflict of the Malvinas Islands are contained in the briefcases of foreign ministers and political representatives who have arrived in Costa Rica in the past few hours to attend the inauguration of President Luis Alberto Monge and his government.

The Honduran delegates headed by Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica are trying to convince the other countries that their proposal is closer to the true necessities of Latin America than those presented up to now.

For his part, another Central American foreign minister, Fidel Chavez Mena of El Salvador, announced here today that his country openly supports the Honduran proposal with the idea of obtaining a consensus of the Latin American countries represented in this capital.

Nevertheless, since nobody has come out openly for the convocation of a meeting of foreign ministers this weekend, the bilateral consultations are being held privately and the diplomats have refused to confirm the presumed meeting.

A source close to the new National Liberation Party government admitted to this agency that, in view of Sunday's busy agenda, the working session of the Latin American representatives could take place only late Saturday, 8 May.

Although the respective preparations have not yet been made, the same sources indicated that if the meeting is held, it would take place in the Costa Rican Foreign Ministry known as the "yellow house," where a room would be available for the event.

Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala has not made a statement on the Malvinas issue, but the topic was broached in the meeting he held this afternoon with President-elect Luis Alberto Monge. The outcome of those talks is unknown.

Also, this morning Gen Ruben Dario Paredes, commander in chief of the Panamanian National Guard, accompanied by Cols Roberto Diaz Herrera and Armando Contreras, met with President-elect Monge for a little over 1 hour.

A Brazilian diplomat supported the idea here today to transfer OAS headquarters to the capital of his country, Brasilia, in response to the current situation regarding the Malvinas.

In any event, various statements made throughout the course of the day agreed that the pending decision would not be so much to condemn the United States as to seek "peaceful formulas" to resolve the conflict between Argentina and Great Britain.

In this manner, Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena maintained that only solutions which would halt the warlike conflict will serve the Latin American countries in general and Argentina in particular.

Also, the delegates from the specialist international headed by Swedish Bernt Carlsson have brought peace proposals for the Malvinas conflict as well as other proposals dealing with security in Central America.

From today through Sunday, the Cariari residential sector of the Costa Rican capital is the center of meetings of the delegates of 60 countries who are seeking a solution to the current problems besetting the American continent.

CSO: 3010/1512

'ACAN' EXPANDS ON COMMUNIQUE ON FALKLANDS

PA162323 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2338 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] San Jose, 15 May (ACAN)--Today the Government of Costa Rica asked Great Britain and Argentina to cease their military actions and to agree to a negotiated solution of their differences. In accordance with the principles and procedures of international law.

In the declaration in this regard, signed by Costa Rican Foreign Minister Fernando Volio Jimenez, the government expresses concern "because the military actions in the Malvinas Islands are causing sorrow to the noble and fraternal Argentine people."

Costa Rica also voices concern over the serious disturbance the conflict is producing in international legal systems and the tension it is generating among Western democratic nations, with the resulting political advantage that this gives to their adversaries in the world's ideological struggle.

The Costa Rican Government warns, however, that it supports Argentina's just claims and expresses its opinion that "it is indispensable that every vestige of colonialism in America and the entire world be eradicated, as colonialism is an affront and a violation of the peoples' right to self-determination."

As for Argentina, the Foreign Ministry deplores the fact that its claim to its rights culminated in an act of force, in contradiction to international law.

Costa Rica also deplores the fact that Great Britain, whose contribution to the cause of democracy is recognized, "has resorted to violence to assert what it regards as its rights and has gone too far in the use of its military potential."

Thus, Costa Rica declares that it "decidedly" supports the UN Secretary General's efforts to achieve peace and that it hopes for a prompt and satisfactory solution.

Concerning the U.S. position on the issue, the Costa Rican Foreign Ministry recognizes its efforts at mediation at the outset of the conflict, similar to those of Peru, but regrets that the former of these two countries later resorted to actions outside of the OAS.

The declaration also warns Great Britain and any other power that Costa Rica strongly rejects "any action that affects the sovereignty and integrity of America's continental territory."

Finally, it calls on the OAS member-states to promote actions to improve the inter-American legal system and the efficacy of the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty (TIAR), ignoring circumstantial initiatives that might hinder these efforts to secure continental solidarity.

CSO: 3010/1564

PRESIDENT MONGE DISCUSSES REGIONAL POLICIES

PA111821 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 10 May 82

[Excerpt of interview with Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge by (Adolfo Hernandez) and (Carlos Rivas) broadcast by television Channel 3 on Sunday night--place not given; recorded]

[Text] [Question] Honduras, Costa Rica and El Salvador have taken a democratic initiative through the Central American Democratic Community [CDC]. Will your government back the community?

[Answer] The principles inspiring the CDC's declaration are my own principles and those of my party. We have raised some questions about it--which we will officially submit when we are in office--on certain provisions regarding bureaucratic bodies to be created within it.

[Question] Do you think or fear that there will be an armed intervention in countries within the U.S. orbit in Central America as a result of the conflict which is spilling so much blood, particularly in El Salvador?

[Answer] The situation is becoming more and more complicated every day. We have argued in favor of a political solution. We do not foresee a prompt end to the military confrontation. For this reason, we have insisted on a democratic solution. Not finding it simply means prolonging the bloodbath in El Salvador.

[Question] Mr President, observers feel you lean toward separating Costa Rica from the Salvadoran and Sandinist governments.

[Answer] That is not accurate. We hold a pluralist stance in international relations. Maintaining ties with a government does not mean agreeing with its ideology or political philosophy. We seek peace at our borders. Despite any ideological differences we may have with other Central American governments, we realize that we are in a geopolitical area in which our fraternal presence, based on the principles of nonintervention and respect for the self-determination of peoples, must always be a contribution to the pacification and democratization of our nations.

[Question] Mr President, are you concerned over the arms race in Central America?

[Answer] I am indeed concerned. However, we feel that since our country has no army we cannot aspire to solving these problems by ourselves. I feel this is beyond our possibilities. When it comes to this type of problem, we feel that the inter-American system must come to the aid of these nations and help establish peace and democracy.

[Question] Mr President, how do you plan to tackle the chaotic economic situation in Costa Rica?

[Answer] We have a full-fledged program to do so. We have a 4-year government program that is called "Let's return to earth" [Volvamos a la tierra] and are drafting a 100-day emergency plan which we call just the emergency plan. All this is geared toward stabilizing the economy in general and our currency in particular, and to advance from there toward development of our production plan. Only on the basis of strong production plans and vigorous export programs can we tackle the serious problems of inflation, unemployment and the devaluation of our currency.

[Question] How are the relations with the remaining Central American countries envisioned in your government program? Do you believe in reviving the Central American Common Market [CACM] or keeping the bilateral trade treaties [words indistinct]?

[Answer] We will try to revive and restructure the CACM without forsaking the bilateral policies that have been enforced these last few years to offset certain CACM weaknesses and problems. We are not, however, losing hope that the Central American countries will make a great joint effort to extricate the CACM from its present stagnation or collapse. I repeat, however, that parallel to this we will go on with our policy of maintaining bilateral treaties with the other Central American countries.

[Question] What attitude would Costa Rica assume if marines landed in El Salvador or some other military assistance were provided?

[Answer] I hope I will never have to assume a position because of some action of this type.

CSO: 3010/1534

HUMAN RIGHTS ASSEMBLY ISSUES CONCLUSIONS

PA100140 Paris AFP in Spanish 0147 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] San Jose, 8 May (AFP)--The Fourth General Assembly on Human Rights in Central America has ended here by denouncing the murder of "more than 100 Salvadoran refugees in Honduras" during the last 2 years by the Honduran Armed Forces "with the complicity of the Salvadoran Armed Forces."

The charge, which is based principally on eyewitness reports, pointed out "the painful, fearful, and desperate situation" in which thousands of refugees live in countries such as Mexico, Guatemala, Costa Rica and Panama, "where they are constantly threatened with deportation and subjected to discrimination, investigations and searches by the security corps."

The Fourth Human Rights Assembly, in which delegations from all the Central American countries as well as Panama and Belize participated, ended last night. The assembly also accused the U.S. Government of committing "the greatest violation of the peoples' rights" through "various forms of political, economic, cultural and military intervention, of which the peoples of Central America and the Caribbean are victims."

The final document stressed the "increase" of that intervention by the Reagan government, especially through military aid to El Salvador and Guatemala "to increase the genocide against the peoples who are struggling to achieve peace, justice and their right to self-determination."

The recent establishment of the Central American Democratic Community, composed of El Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica, was scored by the assembly as "an instrument whose purpose is to facilitate coordinated military intervention against the peoples of Central America."

The assembly condemned the training, by U.S. instructors, of repressive Central American forces in the former Panama Canal zone which, it said, "is a violation of the spirit and letter of the 1977 Torrijos-Carter treaties, as well as of international law, because it violates Panamanian territory."

The assembly also opposed the holding of military maneuvers in the Caribbean because such maneuvers are contrary to the "desire of the peoples of this area to have their territorial waters become an area of peace."

It pointed out that the training of a military intervention force in the United States to operate in Central America is a "threat to peace in the region and a grave risk to world peace." It added that the Reagan economic [words indistinct] to the Caribbean, "is an effort to increase the region's economic dependence and is a maneuver to increase the economic and political penetration of the United States."

The assembly said that "the Reagan plan" is an effort to "isolate and choke the popular Nicaraguan revolution and the government of Grenada," adding that the plan's goal is to "further impoverish the peoples of the region by increasing the enrichment of the U.S. transnational corporations through exploitation."

The Fourth Assembly appealed to the governments of Honduras, El Salvador, Mexico, Guatemala, Costa Rica and Panama "to comply with the Geneva convention and the UN refugee protocol." It asked "all the peoples of the world to be alert to the realities in which our people live," asking them to assume "an attitude in defense of human rights and of peoples, which are now being violated in the majority of our countries."

Finally, the assembly denounced the existence [words indistinct] political prisoners in Guatemala, El Salvador, [words indistinct] in addition to a request from "mothers and relatives of Costa Rican political prisoners" who asked for "a prompt trial" for their relatives who are prisoners in this country.

CSO: 3010/1512

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC LEADERS DISCUSS AREA ISSUES

PA160243 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 10 May 82 p 22A

[Text] Yesterday representatives of the Central American Christian Democratic Parties called for freedom of the press in Nicaragua, said Dr Rafael Alberto Grillo, president of the Costa Rican Christian Democratic Party.

Last Saturday the Christian democrats began meeting at the Hotel Herradura to analyze the problems of neighboring nations. The meeting ended last night.

Napoleon Duarte represented the Salvadoran Christian democrats; Adan Fletes, the Nicaraguans; Jose Antonio Sosa, the Panamanians and Adan Palacios, the Hondurans. Drs Claudio Guevara, Andres Jenkins Dobles and Rafael Alberto Grillo represented the Costa Rican Christian democrats. No Guatemalan delegation was in attendance.

The Christian democratic leaders expressed solidarity with Argentina in its struggle against "vestiges of British colonialism." They considered that the statutes of the OAS urgently require revision."

According to Dr Grillo, the delegates to the meeting agreed on the necessity of stating that certain acts which threaten the citizens' freedoms, particularly freedom of expression and that of Christian democratic leaders, lower the prestige of the Nicaraguan Government.

"We believe that the Nicaraguan people have the right to build a society that is democratic, fair, free, nonaligned, and respectful of human rights, a society that may develop without foreign threats or pressures."

The leaders also supported the Nicaraguan Christian democrats' struggle for civil rights within the legal framework. They expressed their concern over the situation of the Nicaraguan people and over the progress of that country's revolution.

Furthermore, they agreed to support the role of the Christian Democratic Party in El Salvador as well as that of former Salvadoran President Duarte in fulfilling the commitment to have free elections.

Finally, they came out against terrorism as a method of introducing change in democratic countries and they condemned such actions.

CSO: 3010/1564

MONGE REQUESTS SIMPLE INAUGURATION CEREMONY

San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 29 Mar 82 p 2A

/Text/ The president elect, Don Luis Alberto Monge, has asked the commission making preparations for the inauguration ceremony to be held on 8 May to make it simple and unostentatious.

The budget allocated for this purpose comes to 5 million colones, and although the commission regards it as inadequate, Monge is reported to have asked that expenditures be kept down and that even less than this sum be spent, since in view of the economic and social crisis the country is experiencing, the new administration must begin by setting an example of austerity.

One of the members of the commission said that Monge does not want liquor served nor any parties of friends in private clubs. "He wants the ceremonies held outdoors and it has been suggested that the ideal place for the ceremony would be the Ojo de Agua spa," he said.

Similarly, the president elect has expressed the desire to have living murals during the ceremony of inauguration, which will be held as is traditional at the National Stadium, and also that the Youth Symphony Orchestra participate. In addition, to provide a happy atmosphere, he would like balloons and doves, which will carry a message of hope to the Costa Rican people, to be released.

On inauguration day, artistic performances will take place at both the National and Melico Salazar Theaters, with the organized performing groups in the country participating.

It is also hoped that the majority of Costa Rican citizens can be awakened on that day by a cheerful reveille.

Invitations have been issued to 106 countries with which Costa Rica maintains diplomatic relations to send representatives to the ceremony. It is reported that at least 80 governors have already confirmed that they will attend the ceremony, and that even some presidents of Central American republics have indicated a desire to participate in this celebration of Costa Rican democracy.

It was reported that when the ceremony at the National Stadium has been concluded, Monge Alvarez may greet all of the visitors at the Ojo de Agua site, which will have been adapted for the new president's reception of the foreign delegations.

The gathering at the spa will also be lacking in ostentation, and the possibility of serving the guests a typical Costa Rican meal has been considered.

Finally, it is reported that the plan for the ceremony for the transfer of authority will be completed by next Wednesday.

5157

CSO: 3010/1405

PUBLIC OPINION OF CARAZO'S PERFORMANCE IMPROVED

San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 29 Mar 82 p 6-A

[Article by Eduardo Castro]

[Text] The opinion of Costa Rican citizens about how the president of the republic, Rodrigo Carazo Odio, is carrying out his duties has changed, with a decline in the percentage of those disapproving, which totaled 70 percent in November 1981, to 57 percent this March.

This information was obtained in a public opinion poll, the 10th to be carried out by the firm known as the Interdisciplinary Development Information Service, S.A. (CID) since 1978. Those polled included 981 Costa Rican citizens of 18 years or over, of whom 505 were residents of the metropolitan area or central region, with 476 living elsewhere in the country.

This survey, with an estimated 4.5 percentage point margin of error, also reveals a series of views about various government activities, and identifies former president Daniel Oduber Quiros as the political personality enjoying the greatest favor in public opinion.

Carazo

As we have said, there has been a change in how the citizens polled view the work of President Carazo.

Of the 981 persons interviewed on this occasion, about 1 percent, as was the case in the November survey, said that they viewed the work done by the current president as very good.

Five percent termed it good, while the percentage with that view in November was 4. Of those interviewed, 36 percent termed Carazo's efforts average, representing an increase of 12 percent over the last 1981 survey, when 24 percent held that view.

About 57 percent of those polled termed the work of the president poor or very poor, representing a reduction in the percentage of persons with this view, since that opinion was shared by 70 percent of those polled in November.

Only about 1 percent did not know or did not respond.

Despite the above figures, the study showed that 92 percent said they would not vote to reelect President Carazo, which in fact is not constitutionally possible at present. Only 4 percent said they favored the reelection of the president, while 4 percent did not know or did not respond.

Cost of Living

In the view of 68 percent of those polled, the government has handled the cost of living problem badly or very badly; 25 percent gave it an average rating; 5 percent said it had dealt well or very well with the problem; and 2 percent did not know or did not respond.

On the subject of highway and road construction, 39 percent of those interviewed said that less had been done than under previous administrations; 23 percent said more had been done; 25 percent said the same; and 13 did not know or did not answer.

The opinions on this subject least favorable to the government were those expressed by residents outside the metropolitan area. While 24 percent in that area said the work done was better, 30 percent said it was the same and 35 percent said less had been done, the percentages for the rural areas were: more done--22 percent, same--20, and less--43.

Those polled expressed the view that the best work done by the government has been on infrastructure projects. This was the view of 16 percent, while 13 percent pointed to foreign policy as its greatest success, 4 percent said excellent speeches, 2 percent program continuity, 2 percent agricultural fairs, 2 percent maintaining democracy, and 6 percent other achievements, while 33 percent said that there was nothing which could be regarded as best and 12 percent did not know or did not answer.

As to the worst aspect of the Carazo government, 37 percent of those polled said speculation in free enterprise, 17 percent weapons traffic in connection with foreign policy, 16 percent the withdrawal of support for social programs, 7 percent monetary devaluation, 3 percent a bad cabinet, 1 percent allowing exiles, 1 percent increasing taxes, and 8 percent other aspects, while 10 percent did not respond or did not know.

Finally, asked about how they would rate the president, on a scale of 1 to 5, 47 percent gave him a rating of 1, 20 percent a 2, 21 percent a 3, 6 percent a 4, and 4 percent a 5, while 2 percent did not know. The average rating was a 2.

Personal Popularity

In questions about individual politicians, 81 percent of the views voiced about former president Daniel Oduber Quiros were favorable and 10 percent unfavorable. The figures for the president elect, Don Luis Alberto Monge, were 71 and 10, respectively, and those for former president Don Jose Figueres Ferrer, 70 and 16.

The respective percentages for former Unity coalition presidential candidate Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier were 51 and 27 percent; those for deputy elect Don Hernan Carron Salazar, 51 and 12 percent; and those for former president Prof Jose Joaquin Trejos Fernandez, 48 and 26 percent.

Other political personalities mentioned in the survey, with the percentage of those polled expressing favorable opinions of them in parentheses, were Armando Arauz Aguilar (46), Dr Carlos Manuel Castillo Morales (43), Dr Oscar Arias Sanchez (41) and Fernando Volio Jimenez (36).

Others mentioned included the first vice president of the republic elect, Engineer Alberto Fait Lizano (32), Dr Alfonso Carro Zuniga (31), Mario Echandi Jimenez (31), Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto (26), Dr Guillermo Malavassi Vargas (24), Don Ramon Aguilar Facio (22), Bernal Jimenez Monge (21), Engineer Rolando Araya Monge (21), Rodrigo Carazo Odio (13 in favor and 73 against), Don Arnoldo Ferreto Segura (12), Guillermo Sandoval Aguilar (11), Dr Federico Vargas Peralta (10) and Dr Jaime Gutierrez Gongora (9).

5157

CSO: 1405

CONGRESS ACCEPTS CARAZO'S RENUNCIATION OF IMMUNITY

San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 2 Apr 82 p 8-A

[Text] Last night, the legislative assembly accepted the renunciation of his immunity submitted a week earlier by the president of the republic, Rodrigo Carazo Odio, so that a case filed against him by citizen Fernando Trejos Masis in November 1980 can proceed.

This decision, approved by the officers of the chamber, proved highly controversial, since some National Liberation deputies believed that the procedures established by various legal bodies should have been pursued. For this type of action, they provide that the chamber should discuss and make a preliminary judgment on whether the president's exemption should be revoked or not.

The officers heard a statement from the technical services department of the congress which expressed the view that since President Carazo has renounced his immunity, the entire legislative procedure should be interrupted and the case turned over to the courts without further ado.

Background

Trejos Masis filed charges against Carazo, claiming that he was slandered and wronged at the end of 1980 because of the president's statement to the effect that guilty verdicts had been reached against him, which he demonstrated was not the case.

Earlier, Trejos stated that at that time, he had heard Nicaraguan guerrilla commander Humberto Ortega Saavedra say that he had had to take \$30 million to Carazo so that he would continue to aid them in their activities against the regime of dictator Anastasio Somoza.

Carazo also charged Trejos with slander and defamation, and that case is still being dealt with in the courts.

In connection with the Trejos case, the court decided last week to ask the assembly to decide if it would revoke the immunity of the president or not. The resolution became final on Monday of this week and the deputies were informed of it on Wednesday.

The legislators learned of it during yesterday's session. The officers expressed their views to the effect that the technical services study should be accepted, since as Carazo had already renounced his immunity it should be accepted that it had already ceased to exist.

A number of deputies spoke on the matter. Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto (a Unity dissident from San Jose) asked that the technical services document be made available so that they could study it.

Earlier, Mario Espinoza Sanches (Liberation, Puntarenas) had challenged the ruling of the officers, although he later tried to withdraw his motion. He was not allowed to do so, so that it went to a vote, but did not pass. It was thus confirmed that the legislative proceedings should not continue. It was decided that the officers would appoint a commission made up of three deputies to study the file submitted by the court, and to decide subsequently if the immunity of the official in question should be revoked or not.

The head of the Liberation parliamentary faction, Hernan Azofeifa Viquez (Heridia), expressed the view that the chamber should not reject appointment of the commission, since what the judges were asking was that the deputies approve or disapprove the merits of allowing the president to be brought to trial in the suit filed by Trejos.

Other Matters

The deputies also heard a memorandum from the presidential office read withdrawing 76 draft laws from consideration during the current period of special sessions, including one draft law increasing legislators' future salaries.

Deputy Azofeifa Viquez attributed withdrawal of this proposal, which would establish legislators' salaries at 20,000 colones per month as of this coming 1 May, to displeasure in the president's office with the delays in the handling of the draft general education law.

The plenary session also approved suspension of legislative work for the whole of next week for the Easter holiday.

5157

CSO: 3010/1405

CARAZO SPEAKS AT PEACE CONFERENCE OPENING

San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 3 Apr 82 p 6-A

[Text] Confrontation between the superpowers over their territorial ambitions is one of the evils afflicting Central America today, said Rodrigo Carazo Odio, president of Costa Rica.

The president made his statement at the opening session of the Third Conference for Peace and Sovereignty in Central America and the Caribbean, which was held at 10 am yesterday in the auditorium of the College of Journalism.

Later the same day the chief executive inaugurated a new hospital in Ciudad Neily, built at a cost of 60 million colons.

At the conference session here in the capital city, Gil Arboleda, representative of the World Peace Council, castigated Ronald Reagan's administration and the Pentagon, accusing them of engaging in an exaggerated arms race.

The World Peace Council is considered an arm of the International Department of the Soviet Union's Communist Party.

Confrontation

Mr Carazo, speaking on the four problems he thinks our isthmus is facing today, asserted that the superpower confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union is depleting this region. He said the confrontation runs the gamut from what amounts to mere propaganda all the way to armed conflict, military domination, a fortress mentality due to the profusion of armaments, and the deflection toward the arms race of resources people need to overcome their economic problems.

"Technology which could well be used by man to overcome the planet's difficulties is instead used preferentially to direct the efforts of the two superpowers to achieve military superiority and hence power over the human race," said Carazo.

For Mr Carazo, peace means tolerance. "I believe that peace means respect for others' rights. It is the factor that should motivate us in terms of our goal of happiness for all people," he said.

"I believe that we cannot speak of peace when exploitation is rampant, and neither can we pretend to be upholding the institutional rights of nations while taking advantage of the problems of the vast majority through the exercise of special privileges."

The president said that other problems facing Central America are "500 years of accumulated injustice and poverty, restrictions against our exports, unfair prices, even tighter market conditions that make it difficult for our people to make any progress, because their work is poorly paid, while they are charged high prices for the goods they buy from the rest of the world."

In fact, he went on, the economic tragedy of our people can be summed up in a phrase--"We sell cheap and buy dear."

Respect

Carazo said he respected the thinking of everyone in attendance at the meeting, "because it pleases me that in my government there is tolerance, and a full measure of adherence to our traditions of open discussion of ideas."

"I have come to this inaugural session in the conviction that I am thus contributing to good relations between all men, and as I stand here I see in each of the conference's members someone who deserves all my respect," he emphasized.

9839

CSO: 3010/1444

FOREIGNERS IN COUNTRY TO BE STRICTLY CONTROLLED

San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 4 Apr 82 p 4-A

[Text] Plans for strict controls on foreigners entering Costa Rica, as well as on resident foreigners, were announced by the next minister of public safety, Mr Angel Edmundo Solano Calderon, in a move to fight terrorism and illegal arms traffic.

Last year, and again in the first months of this year, officials arrested members of a terrorist network, and they have also confiscated a considerable number of arms and supplies. They have even discovered several "safe houses." In each case there have been links to foreigners of various nationalities, according to the police.

Solano Calderon attributed the wave of terrorism mainly to foreigners who are abusing our country's hospitality in offering them asylum.

It is estimated that there are some 300,000 foreigners here, and of these about 100,000 are undocumented.

The future minister announced that this situation cannot be allowed to continue, since in some cases foreigners have even come to displace Costa Rican workers.

The elimination of tourist cards, and requiring foreigners to have return tickets and a certain number of dollars will be among the measures taken by the new administration when it takes office on 8 May.

Mr Calderon explained that, for obvious security reasons, he could not reveal other measures he plans to take.

Legislation

One of the problems in punishing terrorists and arms dealers, emphasized the future official, is the lack of clear, specific legislation. For this reason, an armaments regulation bill will be presented to the legislature to classify offenses and impose strong sanctions.

The lack of explicit legislation, according to Solano Calderon, also means that any fugitive can enter our country bent on the destruction of our system.

This means that our democratic system, which we should protect at all costs, is defenseless. "All someone has to do to save his skin, for example, is to declare his arsenal a private collection," he added.

Solano Calderon asked all Costa Ricans to be constantly on the alert to discover conspirators. "I believe that every citizen must turn himself into a soldier on guard for democracy."

Solano Calderon, the next minister of internal affairs, also assured reporters that during his term of office he "doesn't want to see any one in the barracks. Every policeman will have to be out on the streets keeping watch. My slogan will be legality and social justice."

9839

CS0: 3010/1444

ARCHBISHOP SCORES CATHOLIC WEEKLY EDITORIAL

San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 1 Apr 82 p 2-A

[Text] Monsignor Roman Arrieta Villalobos, Archbishop of San Jose, yesterday expressed his disapproval of an editorial published in the weekly ECO CATOLICO last 21 March.

The article, entitled "The Reagan Plan: A Deadly Trap," attacked the White House's aid program for the Caribbean Basin and defended Nicaragua, which the editorial said Washington was working to keep isolated.

Six private citizens--Guillermo Malavassi, Trino Araya, Hiram Sotela, Esteban Lopez, Fernando Murillo, and Guillermo Gonzalez, also expressed their disagreement with the editorial.

The editorial rejected the Reagan Plan, arguing that Nicaragua should not be discriminated against, and assured readers that "we could almost say that the Reagan Plan is tantamount to a declaration of war against Nicaragua."

It went on to say that "the notion of yankee imperialism gains substance with this situation," and said the program amounts to a "terrible form of blackmail that is an offense against dignity."

Disapproval

In a written statement, Monsignor Arrieta said that "both the form and the content of the editorial elicited my most frank and open disapproval from the moment I saw it in the ECO CATOLICO, and I made my views clear to Father Armando Alfaro, the paper's director."

He also clarified that "neither in this nor in any other case is the ECO CATOLICO an official spokesman of the Costa Rican Catholic Church," and "consequently neither the editorials nor any other matters published therein necessarily reflect the thinking of the Church's bishops."

The Archbishop said that everything published in the weekly journal is the exclusive responsibility of its director.

"Obviously," added the prelate, "the bishops request that anything the ECO CATOLICO publishes be as faithful as possible to the latest directives of the Roman Pontiff and the community of bishops, and we would never approve anything that departs from those directives either explicitly or implicitly."

Finally, Monsignor Arrieta lamented the possibility that both Father Alfaro and his weekly would be judged and condemned on the basis of this article, which the Archbishop has been the first to emphatically repudiate.

Such an attitude, he felt, would not take account of the "courage and clarity with which the ECO CATOLICO and its director have, on recent occasions, as the paper's readers know, denounced Marxist-Leninist dogmas incompatible with the postulates of the Catholic faith, the latter being the only ones acceptable to those of us who glory in our Christianity and work toward a more just, humane, and fraternal world for all."

Disagreement

Private citizens Malavassi, Sotela, Gonzalez, Araya, Murillo and Lopez, in explaining their discontent with the editorial, said that the article is "nothing but a covert defense of the Marxist revolution in Nicaragua."

They said that from the moment Nicaragua expressed its intent to install a Soviet military base which, together with Cuba, will dominate the area of Central America and the Caribbean, "it is no longer possible to speak simply of the Nicaraguan people or divorce the situation from its political and governmental context, nor from the Soviets' ideological and military interests, which they are manipulating in a strategy to divide the American continent in half."

They further commented that the United States can be criticized for many things, "but to criticize them over and against the pro-Soviet interests of the Sandinist revolution in order to present them as enemies of the Nicaraguan people simply because they in some way combat the Marxist affiliation of its leaders, or the mounting of the military base, which is the worst deceit ever perpetrated on this people, is to lack the sense of smell necessary to write relevant political editorials."

They further expressed their view that "it is no longer excusable to fall into the 'deadly trap' of defending the Nicaraguan revolution, which was Marxist from the day of its birth, thanks to massive aid from Russia via Cuba. To argue to the contrary is simply an ideological subterfuge; the bear's claws have been visible from the beginning, as are the hammer and sickle that are its watchdogs today."

In further comments Malavassi and his associates demand clear definitions, since there is no room for gray areas in the defense of democracy.

"The only thing there is room for is objectivity, good sense, and sufficient serenity to analyze the facts. The rest is only an exercise in fattening the soup for the Sandinists, who will soon be expelling Catholics as well as for being 'traitors' to the revolution, as occurred in Cuba."

9839

CSO: 3010/1444

STUDY REVEALS 25.5 PERCENT INCREASE IN GROCERY PRICES

San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 15 Apr 82 p 4-A

[Article by Giselle Cubillo M.]

[Text] Expenditures on staple groceries in middle class homes have risen by 25.58 percent between January and April of this year, according to a monthly cost study carried out by the supermarket chain Los Perifericos.

For the last 2 years, Los Perifericos has been reviewing on a monthly basis the cost of a basic grocery basket that includes 49 food and cleaning items calculated to meet the needs of a family of four.

Last March these items represented an outlay of 3,145.45 colons, but in April the price rose to 3,590.30 colons, which represents a 14.07 percent increase in one month.

This percentage is proportionally higher than in previous years. In 1980, price hikes totaled 25.59 percent over the whole year. Meanwhile, prices rose 77 percent during the 12 months of 1981, according to this same study.

Between January and May of 1981, the price of groceries went up 17.65 percent. By comparison, 1982 records only cover through 2 April so far, yet the increase already totals 25.58 percent.

Aid

The list of items was prepared with the help of a group of housewives, who selected the articles, amounts and brands to be used.

During the period so far recorded for 1982, the most significant price increases were 236 percent for beans, 94 percent for jelly, 60 percent for stewing meats, 56.02 for Dos Pinos butter, and 117 percent for vinegar.

Agricultural products such as fruits and vegetables vary in price throughout the year as such prices respond to seasonal harvests as well as supply and demand, so that some products decline in price in certain periods. Thus, for example, between January and April, the value of a kilogram of onions fell by 68.76 percent, potatoes by 34.92 percent, and cabbage by 376 percent.

Other items that fell in price were carrots, green beans, beets, garlic, and chavotes.

Meanwhile, tomatoes rose by 15 colons to 17.05 a kilo, and manioc that in January sold for 6.00 colons a kilo was up to 8.45 by the beginning of April. Other products experiencing price hikes were pineapples, 11 percent; sweat peppers, 25 percent; and papaya, 14.9 percent.

Of the 49 items studied, 37 rose in price, only seven fell, and five remained at January price levels.

The five stable products were Tio Pelon rice, ordinary sugar, polish, French's English dressing, and salt.

According to merchants, many of the price increases are justified because the products are imports, such as beans, that have to be paid for in dollars.

9839

CSO: 3010/1444

BRIEF

COMMUNIQUE ON DOCTORS' STRIKE--In a communique released yesterday evening, the government charges that forces alien to the medical corps have influenced the doctors' strike in the Costa Rican Social Security Institute [CCSS]. The government communique expresses deep concern over certain activities aimed at financially weakening the CCSS, at a time when it is experiencing a serious crisis that is threatening its institutional stability, in order to force it to satisfy the doctors' demands. Further on, the executive branch notes its concern over actions such as the unnecessary hospitalization of patients in order to overcrowd the hospitals, the granting of prolonged sick-leave to outpatients, the granting of unjustified sick leave to the personnel in charge of the hospitals, the exaggerated and useless prescription of medicines to patients and the demand for unnecessary medical tests. According to the communique, our laws clearly characterize these actions as crimes. The doctors are carrying out these actions, which seek to financially debilitate the CCSS, under instructions from their legal advisers. The document adds that if these practices continue, the government will have to adopt specific and firm measures to guarantee a basic right of all Costa Ricans, which is a part of their basic social conquests: the right to health. In its communique, which is signed by Labor Minister Guillermo Sandoval, Health Minister Dr Juan Jaramillo and CCSS Executive President Dr (Miranda), the government reiterates that it is impossible to satisfy the doctor's demand for a 2,000 colones salary increase--which is the gist of their demand--because provision 72 in the budget establishes that no salary increase that exceeds those agreed on for the central administration can be granted. [Excerpts] [PA161950 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1330 GMT 16 May 82]

TRYING TO STABILIZE COLON--San Jose, 15 May (ACAN)--Costa Rican monetary authorities are trying to stabilize the colon, which has been fluctuating since 1980, at 40 colones per dollar. A new regulation for the exchange system grants the bank the power to control all money obtained from exports and also to make sure the functioning of the free exchange market. The regulation requires exporters to make their operations through the Central Bank and to hand over all the foreign exchange, for which in turn they will receive colones at the established rate. According to the monetary authorities, these measures are intended to stabilize the exchange rate, to prevent the exodus of capital and to decrease the country's foreign debt, by allowing the bank to channel the resources it has toward obligations which have priority. [Text] [PA161219 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2227 GMT 15 May 82]

FOREIGN DEBT--Carlos Manuel Castillo Morales, executive president of the Costa Rican Central Bank, has announced that although the present government has not estimated the exact amount of the total foreign debt, reports issued by the previous administration reveal that it amounts to \$4 billion. Castillo Morales added that this debt is expected to be renegotiated with the IMF before August. An IMF delegation will arrive in Costa Rica for this purpose late this month. According to Castillo Morales, the exact amount of the foreign debt must be established before negotiating it with the IMF. The figures available now disclose that the public sector owes \$2.2 billion and the private sector, \$1.8 billion. [Text] [PA172031 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1330 GMT 16 May 82]

PRESIDENT TO VISIT U.S.--San Jose, 10 May (LATIN-REUTER)--Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge said today that in the near future he will visit the United States to hold talks with President Ronald Reagan. No date has been set for the talks which, it is believed, will deal with the U.S. aid plans for the region. Costa Rica is in grave economic difficulties, principally due to its \$2.9 billion foreign debt, which it cannot begin to repay until negotiations for refinancing are held with foreign bankers. Monge took office on Saturday and received an invitation from Reagan to visit the United States through one of the U.S. guests, Agriculture Secretary John Block. President Monge gave no details of the visit but Block told newsmen: "We are aware of the difficulties which Costa Rica is experiencing and that is why President Reagan wants to assist the measures which are being adopted for its economic recovery." [Text] [PA110453 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2057 GMT 10 May 82]

COMMUNIQUE ON FALKLANDS--The Costa Rican Government has urged Great Britain and Argentina to implement peace in the case of Malvinas Islands. In an official communique released yesterday afternoon by our Foreign Ministry, signed by Foreign Minister Fernando Volio Jimenez, the Costa Rican Government urges Argentina and Great Britain to stop their belligerent activities and to agree on a negotiated solution to their differences in accordance with the rules and procedures of international law. In the communique, the Costa Rican Government expresses concern over the fact that the belligerent actions in Malvinas Islands are causing pain to the fraternal and noble Argentine people. Costa Rica also expresses concern over the serious disruptions of the international legal systems stemming from this conflict and over the tensions that it is generating among the Western democracies, thus creating political advantages for our adversaries in the international ideological struggle. The Costa Rican Government warns, however, that it believes in the justness of Argentina's claims. It also expresses its view that it is essential to put an end to every trace of colonialism in Latin America and the rest of the world, as this constitutes an insult against and a violation of the peoples' right to self-determination. [Text] [PA161904 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1330 GMT 16 May 82]

AMBASSADOR TO MEXICO--Former President Julio Cesar Mendez Montenegro has agreed to serve as the ambassador of the Military Junta and people of Guatemala to the people and government of Mexico. It was learned today that the former president, who has been residing in Mexico City for several years and who has been retired from politics every since completing his term in 1970, has accepted the appointment. [Text] [PA151515 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 1230 GMT 15 May 82]

CSO: 3010/1548

HAVANA REVIEWS ICAP PRESIDENT'S TRIP TO SYRIA

FL111700 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1458 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Rene Rodriguez Cruz, member of the Central Committee and president of the Cuban Institute of Friendship With Peoples (ICAP), has visited Syria at the head of a delegation representing the ICAP and the Cuban-Arab Friendship Association [Asociacion de Amistad Cubano-Arabe--AACA]. He had a meeting there with (Muhammad Suthaire Makjarta), assistant secretary of the regional command of the Ba'th Arab Socialist Party, where they exchanged views on the international political situation and the close ties between Cuba and Syria.

An expression of these close ties was the work agreement signed by the AACA and its Syrian counterpart. The ICAP president also had a chat with 'Abadallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the regional command of the Ba'th Party, who briefed him on Syria's role in supporting the struggle of Palestinian and Lebanese peoples.

In his meetings with the Syrian leaders, Rodriguez Cruz pointed out that Camp David is the line separating the traitors from those who will not yield to imperialist and Zionist pressures and conspiracies.

The signing of the agreement between the AACA and its Arab counterpart was held at the regional command of the Ba'th Party main offices. (Muhammad Suthaire Makjarta) was named president of the latter organization.

(Kohwil al-Kha), member of the regional command, expressed Syria's acknowledgement of Cuba's vanguard role in the international sphere and particularly that of commander in chief Fidel Castro. He recalled that Cuban blood had been spilled in Syrian territory defending the Arab cause against Zionism and imperialism.

The Cuban delegation led by Rene Rodriguez Cruz returned to Havana a few hours ago.

CSO: 3010/1542

MTT RECEIPTS, EXPENSES SHOW SUPPORT FROM DIFFERENT SECTORS

Havana TRIBUNAL DE LA HABANA in Spanish 11 Apr 82 p 2

[Text] "The Territorial Troop Militias (MTT) came into being like the armies the Cuban people has created arose, like the Mambi army, like the brigade that stormed Moncada, like the army and the militias themselves during the first years of the revolution," our commander in chief, Fidel Castro, proclaimed.

Thus, on 1 May 1980 with an impressive combat march our people celebrated International Worker Day in the historic Plaza de la Revolucion. Hundreds of thousands of men and women once again demonstrated their revolutionary spirit and confirmed their irreversible decision to defend the cause of socialism and proletarian internationalism. It was right there, alongside the statue of and monument to our national hero, Jose Marti, that Comrade Fidel explained the following to the people:

"The party has given the Revolutionary Armed Forces (FAR) instructions to form the MTT as one more force that will be composed of men and women, workers and farmers, students, everyone able to fight, in order to organize them, to write them so that they can defend every bit of national soil...."

Since then, there have been many demonstrations of support for this necessary initiative from the different sectors of the country. Men and women, workers, farmers and students immediately expressed their readiness to join the new militias.

This whole effort received a new boost from the proposal of a worker at the Second Party Congress to donate 1 day's wages for the financing of the militias, to also donate part of the militiamen's leisure and vacation time for their combat training and that each of them pay for his own uniform. Everyone adopted this historic Second Congress agreement on an absolutely voluntary basis.

Laborers and workers in general, farmers, students, women, old people and even our children contributed economically to swelling the funds for the MTT and so, individually and collectively, the donation of a day's wages materialized. There were some who donated more than 1 day's wages, some who donated prizes won in competitions, collectives of industrial enterprises that donated part of the premium for material encouragement of the workers for overachievement of their economic quotas.

Nor were contributions resulting from incentives for innovations lacking either, as well as those stemming from voluntary individual and collective labor, outstanding among which was the donation of wages on "Red Sunday" last year in which over 1.8 million workers participated, personal savings and donations from pensioners and author's royalties. To this must be added donations in dollars and convertible currency by foreigners, resident foreigners, representatives of international and national organizations of other countries, transiting visitors, internationalist workers, in sum an extraordinary gamut of donations of which it is practically impossible for us to mention all.

There are many cases of individual or collective donations which we could cite. Merely by way of example, let us mention a few which are a pale reflection of the uncontrollable avalanche that colored this spontaneous movement of our revolutionary people and persons from different parts of the world:

Internationalist construction workers from Angola, Iraq, Grenada and Vietnam: \$49,760.

The collective of the Office for Cuban Interests in Washington: \$2,066.

Pensioners from the municipality of Perico in Matanzas Province: 1,970 pesos.

Small farmers from the municipality of Ranchuelo in Villa Clara Province: 2,053 pesos.

Soviet advisers at the nickel plant in Holguin Province: 909 pesos.

The workers collective of the Cepillos Enterprise in the province of Ciego de Avila contributed 7,000 pesos from the economic incentive fund and the Ariguanabo Textile Mill which also donated 20,000 pesos from its prize fund.

The workers of the Bellotex Enterprise in Matanzas who exceeded their collection quota by 221 percent, contributing 18,074 pesos.

The participants in the First Congress of the Association of Third World Economists: \$1,000.

Nicolas Guillen, who donated 50,000 pesos in author's royalties.

Latin American residents in Cuba: 3,075 pesos.

The collective of the Mexican magazine POR ESTO: 20,000 pesos.

Manuel Busucho Lopez of the Communications Union Projects Enterprise who donated a day's wages for every 2 weeks in 1981.

Eusebio Jarley, a member of the Ciudad de la Habana Province Commerce and Hotel and Restaurant Union, who donated 1,200 pesos he earned for painting pictures.

The 26 pilots of Sancti Spiritus Farm Aviation Enterprise who contributed 8,000 pesos worth of voluntary labor.

Internationalist nurse Nancy Budet, a worker at the Belkis Sotomayor Community Polyclinic in Ciego de Avila, who donated 231 pesos, the equivalent of 1 month's salary.

Horacio Gonzalez Roche, an 80-year-old pensioner from the municipality of Colombia in Las Tunas Province, who donated 630 pesos from his savings.

Rigoberto Gonzalez, a worker at the Santiago de Cuba Customs Office, who also donated 1,500 pesos from his personal savings.

The total amount collected for the MTT up until 15 March of this year comes to 33,174,507.27 pesos.

Political and Mass Organizations

PCC [Cuban Communist Party]	127,927.83
UJC [Union of Young Communists]	221,398.16
CTC [Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions] and unions	22,980,612.58
ANAP [National Association of Small Farmers]	1,380,397.89
CDR [Committee for the Defense of the Revolution]	1,227,583.57
FMC [Federation of Cuban Women]	1,000,464.04
FEU [Federation of University Students]	72,955.40
FEEM [Federation of Intermediate Level Students]	203,614.72
Pioneer Organization	719,448.81
	<hr/>
Subtotal	28,134,403.00

Armed Forces Fighters

MINFAR [Ministry of Revolutionary Armed Forces]	3,224,683.83
MININT [Ministry of Interior]	1,542,027.34
	<hr/>
Subtotal	4,766,711.17
(This corresponds to the days' wages submitted by members of the armed forces.)	
Direct voluntary donations	162,508.20
Donations in dollars	105,125.88
Donations in convertible currency	5,759.02
	<hr/>
Total	33,174,507.27

This extraordinary contribution has enabled the MTT to develop on a massive scale with a high level of organization, equipment and military training, which means that, jointly with the regular FAR troops, the MININT and the Civil Defense Organization, this makes our country an impregnable bastion against the imperialist enemy.

As for the expenses incurred by the MTT during the period covering January 1981 to March 1982, they exceed the amount collected and are broken down as follows:

A.	To the FAR	35,200,149.00
	Included in these expenses, we note among others those applicable to:	
	Construction investments	19,501,204.83
	Wages paid fundamentally to Officers School students	4,483,987.65
	Consumption of foodstuffs and clothing	2,050,403.51
B.	To agencies of the People's Government	10,021,730.00
	Included in these expenses, we note among others the following:	
	Firing range construction	5,161,605.22
	Construction or repair of military schools	1,137,041.27
	Expenses for combat training and others	9,349,034.79
C.	Grand total of expenses	54,221,888.00

Now, while the Reagan administration and its hawks threaten us, invent a whole series of ridiculous lies and do not resign themselves to the existence of our revolutionary Cuba, under the very noses of the most aggressive and powerful imperialist metropolis our MTT men, together with our FAR fighters and those of the MININT, reservists and the Civil Defense Organization, are constantly perfecting their military training to defend with honor and dignity this land several generations of Cubans have fought for and offered up their generous blood and their lives for.

As always, our revolutionary people will know how to measure up to the situation when the fatherland demands it of them, ready to reply: For whatever, wherever and however it may be, commander in chief, command us!

Havana
9 April 1982
24th Year of the Revolution

11,466
CSO: 3010/1481

FLAVIO BRAVO INTERVIEWED ON UPCOMING LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 23 Apr 82 pp 48-49

[Interview with party Central Committee member and president of the People's Government National Assembly Flavio Bravo by Susana Tesoro; date and place not given]

[Text] Comrade Flavio Bravo, a member of the party Central Committee and president of the National Assembly of the People's Government, has consented to be interviewed by BOHEMIA on the guidelines to be followed by the new National Assembly and on some of the issues that will be tackled during the supreme organ of state's first series of sessions, which is to take place in Convention Hall during the first few days of July.

[Question] What can you tell us about the new National Assembly's basic focus of effort?

[Answer] The People's Government is still very new, only 5 years old, and in this time it has made extraordinary advances; it has really had successes, has consolidated and strengthened itself, daily acquiring new responsibilities. I think that this is the first thing to emphasize.

Analyzing the experiences and advances of the People's Government, our party's Second Congress stated the need for continuing to perfect its methods and standards, in district as well as in municipal and provincial assemblies so that the People's Government does not lose its freshness, its democratic nature and at the same time rids itself of any incorrect working method that is sometimes employed or, as I would put it, of any distortion of essential ideals. We are at the present time working in this direction.

These 5 years of experience force us to go on perfecting the whole system as the situation indicates to us. It is not a matter of changing but of adjusting. Comrade Jorge Lezcano, the vice president of the National Assembly, the chiefs of departments of the assembly and I have participated in various meetings in all of the provinces. We have also met with the municipal presidents and with over 250 deputies. This has been our first task: to find out about the experiences, suggestions, criticisms and opinions that have come out of practical experience in order — I repeat — to perfect the system and, in fact, we have proposed very interesting ideas. For example, questions relating to the

frequency of meetings between delegates and voters and executive committee and municipal and provincial assembly meetings, because there are comrades who complain that there are so many of them and they are so frequent that they make life very complicated for them and the efforts they are making to solve the problems that have been raised difficult. Of course, this is something that will have to be submitted to the National Assembly for consideration. We cannot make changes, rather proposals to the deputies assembled there. This is why the National Assembly Regulations and Regulatory Standards for the Provincial and Municipal Assemblies will be discussed during the next series of sessions.

[Question] Given the experiences you have had, do you think it necessary to make changes in the content of activity-report meetings in the districts?

[Answer] As for the districts, it is imperative for the enterprises and agencies to give clear and convincing replies to the questions raised by voters and for us to continue to improve the efforts of the delegates, many of whom have become real leaders, respected and loved by the masses because of their magnificent effort.

As for the municipal and provincial assemblies, the established order naturally obliges them to conduct these meetings with a very detailed degree of preparation and scheduled in terms of dates that indicate a specific period of work. This on occasion makes for long and tedious reports instead of what we are looking for: lively, current reports in which problems of interest to the local population at the time are dealt with. It is not a matter of trying to change the content of the reports, but of getting them to reflect the efforts of the executive committees, of how they have reacted to agreements reached in the various assemblies and of doing so in a more lively, fresh and current way, and of seeing to it that there is more time left for discussion by the delegates.

For example, in the provincial and municipal assemblies documents are issued to all the delegates in written form and it is presumed that they have had time to read them beforehand; in some places it is the custom to read all reports aloud and the meeting is spent in reading papers. In connection with this, tests are already being made, using a different method whereby, having passed out his report in written form to the delegates beforehand, the president only reads a brief summary of the most important parts and updates some points, because between the time he wrote the report and the time of the meeting important events may have transpired. This system enables the assembly to participate in a lively discussion instead of spending its time in reading reports they are already familiar with.

[Question] The housing issue has been a constant one ever since the first meeting of voters was held. Does this new National Assembly plan to tackle this issue using other methods of operation?

[Answer] Certainly, this may perhaps be the most urgent problem that is pressing the National Assembly and even more so the municipal and provincial assemblies. At least 60 percent of the copious correspondence received here from

the public has to do with housing and we have devoted a great deal of attention to the matter, so much so that, even before sitting up the Construction and Housing Committee, we had held several preliminary meetings on this problem.

As we all know, from the very beginning of the revolution Comrade Fidel has personally concerned himself with this complex matter. Let us bear in mind the Urban Reform Law which has benefited millions of Cubans. Then much has been done under his direction in the creation of construction materials plants and the swift development of this industry, today a big one investments in which have been granted priority, the promotion of the microbrigade movement, plans for the construction of housing with state brigades and many other initiatives. It is up to the National Assembly to push for the development of housing, which sometimes does not depend solely on matters relating to materials and resources, but also on many obstacles of a legal and institutional nature. It is simply that not all the mechanisms for the masses to participate in the construction, rebuilding and maintenance of houses in an ordered way have been adequately implemented. Because of this a very unfavorable situation is being created: Houses are being built or enlarged in a disorderly and even dangerous fashion. Lofts and floors are built on roofs not strong enough to support them, walls are raised in unsuitable locations, houses are built alongside roads and highways, fields are used without considering the fact that in Cuba we are forced to husband each square meter of fertile soil for cultivation and in other cases even unhealthy districts are created because, pressured by their need, many people do things without knowing how.

It is clear that, as a first step, we must deal with this matter, and very quickly, so that the masses can participate in the solving of this problem, but in an orderly and disciplined way, knowing on which lot a house can be built and how to make use of the lot; we must undertake the different projects with authorized plans, with the approval of the appropriate state agencies and construction experts. This is how we will cooperate to organize all this, which does not mean that we are going to solve the housing problem from one day to the next, a problem which has rightly been called the "problem of the century" in the contemporary world, but, if we rid our path of obstacles and order everything in terms of a methodology in which the way the masses are going to participate is expressed, we will without a doubt see a great deal of improvement because the population will have different options for obtaining a house or enlarging one, even that of buying the materials and building it themselves.

[Question] Is there any new provision for the old problem of unoccupied houses that are run down?

[Answer] This is one of the questions that is being discussed, because behind every unoccupied dwelling there is a world of legal obstacles. There are property and usufruct suits; sometimes we do not know who the owners are and sometimes too there are lawsuits; that is, it is not an easy matter, although we must overcome these obstacles and find workable solutions. The Ministry of Justice is intensively working on this, looking for a way out of these problems that have been piling up for 20 years now.

Obviously, appropriate legislation is needed. Of course, a housing law cannot be designed and passed immediately, but we can take several preliminary steps that will no doubt help to pave the way for one.

[Question] Examining the preliminary draft of the Civil Code, I found some articles relating to housing which would be of help. Don't you think so?

[Answer] Yes, in working out the first draft of the Civil Code, Comrade Blas Roca, a member of the Politburo and vice president of the Council of State, gave a great deal of consideration to these points, which are very complex, the holding of land in rural and urban areas as well as other matters relating to inheritance, etc. Comrade Blas has again made a contribution to the country with this draft. Despite the fact that he had not fully recovered his health, with tremendous perseverance he prepared the draft of the Civil Code, which is of great importance.

We are also engaged in the preparation of a Labor Code and already have a group of specialists working on the editing. They have made considerable progress and expect to submit the first version of this proposal in December so that it may be discussed by the workers.

[Question] What is your opinion of some of the solutions various provinces in the interior of the country have come up with to alleviate the housing problem by using local resources?

[Answer] The provinces are doing an important job, one full of initiatives for housing, but this is still not enough because — I repeat — there are no laws, nor any established order and this forces us to with all available means attempt to alleviate the problem by looking for lots on which to build so-called low-cost housing with the participation of the tenants themselves, etc. While these solutions do not solve everyone's problems, they do alleviate them, improve things and we think they are good. Local construction material industries, which we are vigorously promoting, are also being developed.

[Question] It seems that it is impossible to build these houses in the capital.

[Answer] It is not that it is impossible; what happens is that everything gets complicated in Havana because the low-cost housing units that are being built elsewhere cannot be put up here. It would be folly to fill the area with one or two-story houses. The capital would be turned into a city spread out over hundreds of kilometers. And on what land would we grow things to eat? The only way to resolve this problem in Havana is by constructing tall buildings in order to obtain more housing units with the same surface area. That is why I say that things get complicated, because this kind of building requires more resources: cranes, technical equipment, elevators, etc., and the cost of housing is greatly increased.

Despite the fact that it does not have the necessary resources, the Havana People's Government is quite seriously studying different solutions.

Independently of the fact that the state is making great efforts in the construction of housing, this is not enough for the present and the masses must also be able to contribute with their efforts, and this is what we want.

[Question] You have announced that as of the next National Assembly term a minister will be attending sessions to report to the assembly on the activity he directs. What can you say about this?

[Answer] This has already been done before. We think that this method gives the assembly a feeling for the state the different activities of the national economy are in and the people will find out about the successes, shortcomings and obstacles our agencies deal with. The objective is to help the agencies and ministries improve their production and services in accordance with people's demands since, aware of their problems with a greater sense of vision, we can help in finding solutions to them.

A report by the Ministry of Light Industry will appear on the agenda for the next session of the assembly, but we feel that in practice this should become an almost normal procedure at these meetings, one which will contribute to making work sessions more lively, more dynamic, more current. Deputies will contribute the opinions of their constituents, criticisms, suggestions, but at the same time there will be an opportunity to find out about the problems there are in the industry and how they are being confronted in order to resolve them in spite of the difficulties they have.

It is a good thing for people to voice their criticisms, which it is imperative for us to listen to with great respect and to expend our maximum effort in overcoming production shortcomings, and it is a good thing for them to find out about the limitations of some agencies and the effort they are making. All this will be obvious at the July assembly session and we will come to the debate with a great deal of information because all the provinces will be contributing a lot of elements, ideas and opinions and in this way we will find out about the difficulties in the factories, the lack of initiative in some and the successes of others. This is why we think that this is going to be an interesting and productive discussion.

[Question] We know that another novel feature of this term will be Camaguey Province's activity report and that in future the other provinces will also be reporting. What is the objective of this?

[Answer] In the next assembly session we will hear activity reports on all the provinces but the one that is going to report individually will be Camaguey and on this item the deputies will have the right to refer not only to Camaguey's problems but to those of all the provinces. We have taken note of the suggestion that the activity report be centered on one province each time, since that will permit difficulties to come to light that are sometimes ignored, valuable initiatives to emerge and will let us know about the province's successes and shortcomings. We think that this will be a very fresh approach by means of which the deputies will have an opportunity to evaluate the situation, which will also instill the assembly with new life.

There are other topics that will be discussed and they are of a somewhat more technical nature, like legal, economic and activity reports on the Supreme People's Tribunal, the Treasury, the report on the liquidation of the national budget for last year and other such matters. We have also been thinking of

changing insofar as possible the way in which the deputies present these reports and have the heads of these agencies make an introductory appraisal in which they explain problems in an updated fashion and point out the most important ones, because sometimes 30 matters are discussed and all of them are handled at the same level while in reality one good report is capable of bringing out the fundamental points.

[Question] Are ways of making the development of the provincial and municipal assemblies more active and objective being studied?

[Answer] We believe — and this has been proposed by the provinces — that the same thing we are thinking of doing here should be done in the provinces, that those who report and fairly frequently go to the assembly to report on their efforts, to explain, should be directly responsible for the different activities. Furthermore, there are a few ideas we are going to elaborate on in connection with this, but this is a matter that the assembly must first pass on.

As regards activity reports by rank-and-file delegates and the provincial and municipal assemblies, I believe that these meetings, which are today little publicized, should be given more publicity. Activity reports are at present made in a very scattered way. Perhaps we ought to choose a specific time for making reports throughout the country, accompanied by a lot of nationwide publicity, as we did in the beginning, because that is democracy in action. The capitalists shoot their mouths off talking about democracy and submit to President Reagan's being elected by 29 percent of the voters. In reality it is a dictatorship of the big monopolies, of the exploiting minorities. In our country every district delegate, elected directly and freely by the masses, is elected with 95 and even 98 percent of the votes. Moreover, sometimes we consider how important it is for our delegates to be obliged — and they are — to give an accounting of themselves to the people who have elected them, which means democracy in action, which is proletarian democracy; because the enemy talks of the dictatorship of the proletariat but never of the democracy of the proletariat, which is real because it is the democracy of all the people.

11,466
CSO: 310/1481

BRIEFS

NEW TANKER--The tanker "Rene Martinez Tamayo" arrived today in our country after 35 days of sailing. This tanker can be used to transport fuel and liquid gas and has a capacity of 2,868 cubic meters. Its deadweight tonnage is 3,843 tons and has a length of 90.55 meters. It will operate in coastwise service and in the Caribbean area. Its master, Rigoberto Alvarez, a graduate of the Soviet Naval Academy, presented to Lucia Tamayo Tamayo, mother of Rene Martinez Tamayo, a picture of the vessel bearing her son's name. Shortly, a sister ship of this tanker, the Jose Maria Martinez Tamayo, will arrive in Cuba. [FL1301] Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 May 82 FL]

NONALIGNED PREPARATORY TALKS--India and Cuba have agreed that full support should be extended at the forthcoming nonaligned summit to the proposals on the north-south dialogue presented by the Group of 77. The All-India Radio's special correspondent reports that during official level talks concluded recently in Havana, it was decided that these proposals should form the basis of the economic draft of the summit. Cuba is at present holding consultation with a number of countries to finalize the draft resolutions which will be discussed by the nonaligned coordinating bureau meeting in Havana from the 31st of this month to 4 June. The meeting will be attended by External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao. The political draft deals mainly with the continuing Iran-Iraq war, increasing big power rivalry in the Indian Ocean, the situation in Kampuchea and Afghanistan. It also touches upon the Falklands crisis and developments in west Asia. [Text] [BK121602 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 12 May 82]

EDITORIAL ON FALKLANDS--The Cuban magazine VERDE OLIVO stresses in its latest issue that the conflict over the Malvinas has enabled the Argentine people to better understand the real character and intentions of the U.S. governments in the past decades. In an editorial entitled, "America for Great Britain," the organ of the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces also notes that for many years U.S. propaganda has hammered at the Argentine people about who should be their friends and who should be their enemies. VERDE OLIVO adds that the Argentine media praised the alleged virtues of the U.S. way of life and of the democracy characterizing the governments that follow each other through

the White House every 4 years. However, with the creation of the London-Washington alliance against Argentina, the Cuban magazine stresses, the Argentine people do not need to see much more. The people of the South American country will never forget this lesson, it adds. [Text] [PA111920 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 11 May 82]

STATISTICS SEMINAR CLOSES--Fidel Vascos, minister president of the State Committee for Statistics, has closed the Latin American national accounting and economic evaluation seminar which has been meeting at the palace of conventions in Havana since 6 May. (Oscar Alberto Altimir), director of the ECLA branch, and (Francisco de Paulo Casanova), assistant vice president for economic statistics of Venezuela's Central Bank, also spoke at the closing ceremony. [FL121700 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 12 May 82 FL]

CSO: 3010/1542

RIVERA Y DAMAS DISCUSSES CONTINUED FIGHTING

PA162228 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1640 GMT 16 May 82

[Text] San Salvador, 16 May (ACAN-EFE)--The apostolic leader of San Salvador, Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, said today that "We cannot continue to endure the present situation; it is imperative that the forces in conflict come to an understanding."

Speaking during the mass at the metropolitan cathedral, Rivera y Damas added that it is urgently necessary to adopt emergency measures, such as "a cease-fire, an end to harassment and threats, respect for the civilian population by both sides and an end to acts of repression committed by the paramilitary corps."

In addition, he noted "that the armed forces must act professionally in their cleanup operations, using adequate means; and that the International Red Cross must be allowed to reach areas in conflict, through the proper use of safe-conducts, to offer their help to the civilian population."

According to the apostolic administrator, actions by the guerrillas and the paramilitary groups have increased since the 28 March elections. He indicated that the constituent assembly and the new Government of National Unity, led by Alvaro Magana, must approach the critical problem of "war and peace" with political determination.

The prelate affirmed that, according to local papers and other indicators, 353 civilians were murdered in April, outside of armed clashes, and that 82 were captured.

He added that the political forces have apparently become engrossed in a struggle of ideology and partisan confrontation, leaving untouched "the real threat of extended and bloody armed confrontation."

Rivera y Damas noted that statements by two "alleged guerrilla deserters," who were presented this week, indicate that there is still a large and well-armed fighting force, which is ready for combat at any moment," despite the cleanup operations conducted by the armed forces in various areas of the country, about which positive details have been released.

BRIEFS

SALVADORAN UNDERGROUND ACTIVIST ARRIVES—A senior representative of the Salvadoran underground came to Israel yesterday. This is the first time such a visit has ever taken place, and it is occurring under the motto of "stop Israeli arms shipments to the Salvadoran regime." The representative, (Joaquin Antonio Agilar), a 37 year old architect, is the representative in Italy of the "Popular Democratic Front." He came here at the invitation of a nonpartisan organization calling itself "the Israeli Committee for Solidarity with El Salvador" and has obtained the blessing of the guerrilla movement's leadership for the visit. The "front" has for 3 years now been fighting to overthrow the semi-military junta in this tiny Latin America country, which is among the poorest in the western hemisphere. In an interview with YEDI'OT AHARONOT, (Agilar) expressed his amazement at the fact that reports have recently been published in Israel that his organization was cooperating with the PLO. He said his organization does not support the annihilation of Israel and honors the UN resolutions, including the one on the establishment of the state of Israel. [Excerpts] [Report by Yo'av Qarni] [TA111115 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 11 May 82 pp 1, 6]

ASSEMBLY SUPPORTS ARGENTINA--Yesterday afternoon a special delegation of deputies from the Constituent Assembly delivered a document to the Argentine Embassy in which El Salvador states its support for Argentina's defense of its sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands. Ambassador Victor Bianculli met with the deputies and expressed appreciation for the gesture of the Salvadoran Government and people, who, like all of the other Latin American countries, have condemned the British colonialist attitude and the U.S. Government's support of an armed British attack against the American continent. Upon delivering the document to the Argentine ambassador, the deputies said: We support the sister republic of Argentina in its conflict with the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland concerning sovereignty over the Malvinas, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands in the South Atlantic. The deputies clearly stated the Salvadoran people's categorical rejection of the colonialist aggression by the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland, the EEC sanctions against Argentina and the U.S. demonstration of partiality against an American country. The document is signed by the 60 members of the Salvadoran Constituent Assembly. [Text] [PA172223 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 12 May 82 pp 3, 20]

BRIEFS

PAPER BECOMES BIWEEKLY--St Georges, Grenada, 11 May (CANA)--The state-owned FREE WEST INDIAN newspaper in Grenada has gone bi-weekly and is being published now Wednesdays and Saturdays. The tabloid was formerly published only on Saturdays. The extra issue, effective May 5, is facilitated by new equipment which the company received from the German Democratic Republic earlier this year, the paper said. [Text] [FL112255 Bridgetown CANA in English 1657 GMT 11 May 82]

CSO: 3025/1105

COLUMNIST SAYS U.S. LOSES EITHER WAY IN FALKLANDS

PA121931 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 6 May 82 p 11

["The Spyglass" column: "The Great Loser"]

[Text] The treacherous British attack against the Argentine destroyer "General Belgrano," has resulted--because of the shameful circumstances involved--in a generalized anti-U.S. feeling in Latin America. It has confirmed the blundering and ineptitude of those in charge of U.S. foreign policy, as well as traditional British perfidy.

The British attitude can be explained as a maneuver to gain additional U.S. support. The day after gaining U.S. support, the British did not hesitate to send a nuclear submarine with computerized torpedoes to attack an old Argentine ship by surprise outside the war zone declared by the British themselves.

To make matters worse, the British, with incredible cynicism, admitted that the attack occurred outside the 200-mile limit, and that they fired two torpedoes to give the Argentinians time to escape. However, they deliberately failed to state something; that in those latitudes, anyone falling into the water would freeze to death. They have also promised--how magnanimous!--not to attack any vessels sent to pick up survivors. England has once again acted as it has always acted throughout the world.

Argentina replied by sinking the destroyer "Sheffield" in a fair fight and thereby increased her prestige and the recently won international prestige of its military forces. Because the Argentine planes and the British destroyer are modern and equipped with up-to-date weapons, no one knew in advance who would be the winner. The winner was the one with more ability or better luck. The sinking of the destroyer also proves that the damage to the Malvinas airports was not as great as previously reported. The downing of two Harrier planes in air battles with Argentine Mirages has also been confirmed.

Under these circumstances, the United States is clearly the big loser. It is on the side of the colonialist, aggressor country, which is guilty of ignoble and dastardly actions. Friends of the United States have reacted with perplexity and disbelief, on clearly seeing their mistake in regarding the

United States as an ally. The propaganda machines of the enemies of the United States have also reached the same conclusion. They are overjoyed at how easy it is for them to take advantage of this display of inefficiency and nearsightedness by their enemies.

Washington's first gross mistake was not using its influence from the start to prevent the British from approaching the Malvinas; avoiding at all costs, the start of hostilities, through the United Nations. Or it could have announced that it would respect the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, TIAR, while forcing Argentina to withdraw from the islands, leaving them under the control of an international peace force.

The USSR, in comparison, would never have allowed a war between two of its allies. Evidently the USSR's foreign policy is consistent with its expansionist and propagandist aims. Although the USSR has maintained an officially discreet attitude in this case, its satellites are well informed about the crisis and about the attitude assumed by Great Britain and her ally. What will the peoples of East Europe think, especially the Poles, or the people of Aghanistan, who are fighting against Soviet invasion? They can only reach the conclusion that they are alone, because the West and its leader country are not to be trusted.

The United States, with efforts worthy of a better cause, is also reaping anti-British feelings still existing in many countries that were British colonies, because although most of them, especially African countries, belong to the British commonwealth of nations, they are not automatically British allies. Middle East, African, and Latin American countries, for several reasons, are right in repudiating the U.S. attitude.

Great Britain can still involve its blundering ally even further. The military situation in the Malvinas is too confused to be able to predict a winner. The British fleet, however, has several formidable enemies: the weather, time, the distance, and the Argentine vow to fight to the end, which will surely mean new and more significant military victories.

If a cease-fire is not attained, which is almost impossible at this time because of the worsening of the crisis, the British will stand to lose, and the moment they feel insecure they will urge Washington to keep its promise and help them openly. This would mean another alternative, without any honorable way out for the United States. If the United States reconsiders and does not help the British, it would be confirming its erratic behavior and would lose Great Britain, most of Europe, and countries under British influence, as allies. If it takes military action against Argentina and this action forces Argentina to surrender, the United States could never again gain face among the U.S. public--which is witnessing this new blunder by their government--or among the Third World countries.

CSO: 3010/1537

PAPER VIEWS U.S. EXPULSION FROM OAS

PA171540 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 8 May 82 p 2

["Note on Current Events" column: "Temperamental Reliefs"]

[Text] The emotional ingredient that is presented when judging the confrontation between Argentina and England is displayed in all its naivety with the suggestion that a regional Latin American organization different from the OAS should be formed, without the participation of the U.S. Government. This is a recurring idea that emerges on the hemispheric scene each time that, with or without reason, the United States is presented as the villain of the story. An effort is made to eliminate the evil at its roots, as if by cauterization, by excluding the United States from the continental consortium, this attempt has never succeeded, because sensible voices can always be heard amidst the confusion to prove the inappropriateness of such a move. Because what lies at [the] bottom is not so much an interest in safeguarding the hemispheric community's interests or its free will, but a political interest. However, the final outcome would be an unavoidable gap in the hemispherispheric structures that would permit interference by other powers, which are just as imperialistic as the United States and undoubtedly more harmful to the hemispheric consortium. Or--and this is just as dangerous--there might be an interest in fragmenting the Latin American nations into small regional blocs, each with its own leaders. The basis for this supposition is a familiarity with the predominant traits that characterize the Latin American spirit, which is a bit anarchical, a bit unruly and very disposed to passionial outbursts.

Under the present circumstance, the cause of the whole uproar is the fact that the U.S. Government decided to consider the Argentine invasion of the Malvinas Islands an act of aggression. This territory is considered to be under dispute. By virtue of that consideration, it is subject to the stipulations of international law in settling the dispute. Even though Argentina's claims over the Malvinas may be unquestionable, this in no way diminishes the gravity of the belligerent actions that have endangered peace and security in the southern hemisphere. The civilized procedure calls for peaceful negotiations in accordance with the existing treaties and with the good offices of the arbitratinal bodies established by them. To all this one must add the respect owed to the principle of self-determination, which in this case possibly favors Argentina's demands. If the observer divests himself of emotional, nationalistic or merely prejudicial considerations, he might discover that the U.S. stance on the re-

sponsibility for the aggression is juridically correct. Without the trace of a doubt, the use of military force and the armed attack against a territory that is in the possession of another country constitute acts of aggression, a flagrant violation of international law and a threat to peace. As has already been stated, in this case, it is of no consequence whether it is a territory under dispute or whether the aggressor, as is the present case, has in its hand several titles whose validity can be acknowledged by an international tribunal. The basic thing is that we are witnessing a disruption of peace and that we are facing a threat to the collective security, because belligerent means have been employed. In this respect, it is highly significant that the countries which have expressed their sympathy for Argentina and have stated their support, have taken pains to make it clear that they are speaking in terms of moral support, and that they advocate a peaceful solution and the suspension of hostilities. The sympathy is for the anticolonialist determination and for the patriotic aspirations of the Argentine people. Their courage and nationalism is applauded, but they are urged to redirect their pretensions along a legal path.

The United States has had to consider other very important factors. For instance, U.S. responsibilities as a world leader, responsible before its extra-continental allies for a consequent and coherent line of conduct. A nation in that position cannot condemn aggression in one place and condone it elsewhere. Moreover--and this has been the prevalent aspect of U.S. intervention in this matter--the United States made brave efforts to promote a peaceful agreement and to find a decent solution for the two parties involved. In the end, if UN mediation is accepted, this would only justify the time invested by Secretary Haig and his government on behalf of a peaceful agreement negotiated in accordance with the law.

Interpreting a situation under the light of the norms that have been universally accepted for the solution of any controversy is not sufficient reason for condemnation or an exclusion [of the United States from the OAS] of the type that is being discussed. This is especially so if that position can be backed by solid juridical arguments and compared with other similar actions. Coexistence implies a degree of tolerance for logical, juridical, political and other forms of dissension. If this were not so, the United States itself would have withdrawn, at its own initiative, whenever discrepancies have occurred which go against its interests or political views. In addition, it is the institution's major contributor. If, despite this fact, the OAS finances are in an alarming state of disarray, just imagine what would happen without the U.S. contribution. The entire regional apparatus would sink into a sea of debts and insolvency. That, however, is not the main argument. The main argument is a legal one, based on the rigorous determination, in accordance with international law, of which party is guilty of committing an act of aggression. It is that plain and simple. Of course, as has already been clearly established, this should be determined without detriment to the sympathy that the alleged aggressor might elicit.

CSO: 3010/1565

MINES SECRETARY REPORTS ON OIL EXPLORATIONS

PA121952 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT
11 May 82

[Passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] The Texaco and Amoco companies have found petroleum in an area they were jointly drilling in northern Peten. This is based on the results of preliminary tests. However, further tests will determine whether they have found an oil field and if the well is really commercial.

This discovery comes a few days after the Belizean Government opened bids for oil exploration in several areas.

Jose Luis Monzon, Guatemalan secretary of mining and hydrocarbons, has reported on the advances that Guatemala and Belize might make in the petroleum sector:

"As the possibilities of finding petroleum in Guatemala's northern region increase, so too will the possibilities of finding oil in Belize increase. So far, the results of the explorations in Belize have not been positive. Petroleum continues to be important and the possibilities of finding petroleum in Belize continue to exist. Therefore, we will be awaiting to see what results they obtain.

[Question] "Is there some agreement with Belize to exploit in the near future the petroleum fields that could be located partly in Guatemalan territory and partly in Belizean territory?"

[Answer] "This is included in one of the studies we are going to present to the government junta. It includes an agreement on the joint exploitation of the deposits that would extend beyond our borders with both Belize and Mexico. However, this agreement is still under study."

The reports on petroleum operations in Central America lead one to think that the exploration and exploitation of petroleum in Belize might be more attractive for the foreign companies than in Guatemala. The mines secretary has analyzed this:

"Many factors influence whether or not the interested companies establish contracts with a given country. The geological conditions of Guatemala seem to be superior to those of Belize. So far this has been the case. Petroleum has already been discovered in Guatemala. There are two commercial deposits. Therefore, Guatemala is more attractive in this regard. There are other factors which also influence the companies' interest in exploring in a specific area. Therefore, we cannot speak about whether or not Belize has more generous laws than Guatemala. The conditions of the areas and the period of time that they offer those areas are also different. Therefore, it is not easy to make an analysis and to say which is better than the other."

Monzon said that reforms of the country's petroleum laws will be proposed to the government junta:

"Studies are being made by several sectors involved in this field. We have also requested the help of the University of San Carlos and the bar association. There is nothing definite yet. This will be a drift that will be presented to the government junta."

CSO: 3010/1537

BRIEFS

GUERRILLA PROBLEM, EXILES--Government Minister Gen Horacio Maldonado Schaad said today that the subversive activities which have led to mass killings of peasants in the country's interior will not result in the establishment of a state of emergency. General Maldonado said that the army is constantly fighting the subversive groups throughout the country and can hold them under control. All Guatemalans who for various reasons left the country during the previous administration are completely free and entitled to return whenever they wish, Maldonado Schaad said, adding that even those who are wanted for small crimes by the courts can do so. They are entitled to appear in court and get their status cleared up with all the guarantees and rights provided for by the laws and justice, he said. [Text] [PA121657 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 12 May 82]

OIL STRIKE--The mining, hydrocarbons and nuclear energy directorate has confirmed an oil strike in one of the exploratory fields in El Peten, in northern Guatemala. A substantial amount of oil gushes from one of the exploratory wells but it has not been determined if the well can be exploited commercially. Tests will begin immediately to determine the quality of the oil and size of deposit. The oil is said to be of high quality, like the type found in the Alta Verapaz fields. [PA132003 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 13 May 82 PA]

CIVIL DEFENSE GROUPS FORMED--From a hallway at the National Palace, Col (Jose Mario Morales Diaz) commander of the Quetzaltenango military brigade, said that rather than distributing weapons to the peasants, civil defense measures are being taken in the country's western high plateau. He said that weapons had been given to the members of the civil defense, but the majority of these men have already been in the army and have been discharged. He stressed that these men were not on active duty and, therefore, do not wear uniforms. Answering questions from the reporters Col (Morales Diaz) said that the peasants that make up the civil defense patrols are trained in antirsubversive warfare. He stressed that since these men were part of the army for many years, they have the necessary knowledge, equipment and training for antiguerrilla fighting. On the other hand, he said that the military reserves have not been increased in the western zones of the country, but that civil defense patrols have been organized, instead. [Text] [PA141133 Guatemala City Cadena Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 14 May 82]

GERMAN UN OFFICIAL FOUND DEAD--Guatemala City, 11 May (AFP)--Konrad Friedrich Schultz, a 46-year-old German technician and UN official, was gunned to death Tuesday morning in this capital in unclear circumstances, the police have confirmed here. Schultz, who was currently based in San Salvador, traveled Monday night on a private visit to the Guatemalan capital and was found today shot and bleeding inside his vehicle. According to the police report, Schultz' body had a bullet wound that did not affect the vena cava, though his vehicle contained several bullet holes. The police said nothing about the culprits, but unofficial versions did not dismiss the possibility that the German had been mistakenly killed by a military patrol on the outskirts of the city when he was trying to enter the capital. Schultz was a UN expert in industrial assistance and had worked in Guatemala before his transfer to El Salvador. Following the autopsy, his body was transferred to a funeral parlor in this city, where he was embalmed tonight in preparation for his transfer to the FRG, his homeland. [Text] [PA120432 Paris AFP in Spanish 0418 GMT 12 May 82]

CSO: 3010/1511

PEASANT LEADER DENOUNCES SOMOZISTS' CRIMES

PA151410 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1830 GMT 14 May 82

[Interview with (Santos Pineda Mondragon), vice president of the Honduran Peasants National Association, by (Naftali Hernandez Lopez), date and place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Mondragon] Peasant (Carmelo Amador), a member of the Sante Fe peasant group, which is affiliated to the Honduran Peasants National Association (ANACH), was kidnapped last Wednesday. He was vilely killed. His hands and feet were tied and (?his throat was slit) later on the banks of the Guasaule River a few meters away from a command post occupied by a platoon of the 11th Infantry Battalion. We must denounce this publicly because this type of crime should not go unpunished. A peasant family has been affected and our companero, who was killed by former Somozist guardsmen, has left seven children (?unprotected). This is sad, painful and very deplorable.

[Question] Has only this peasant met with such bad luck?

[Answer] Another peasant was also killed in the Palo Verde area. The crime was also denounced, but no investigation was conducted. This suggests that certain army members are also responsible for the abuses committed against the peasant families organized within the ANACH.

[Question] Where did this happen?

[Answer] The crime occurred at the site known as Palo Verde. The peasant killed last week, whose name was (Carmelo Amador), was taken out of his home in (El Patalon) hamlet. From there he was taken to the Palo Verde area, where he was shot that same night. As he was not found until Saturday, his body was already decaying.

[Question] This is near the border with Nicaragua?

[Answer] He was a mere 5 meters away from the Guasaule River. In other words, the area is directly adjacent to the Guasaule area.

[Question] Why were these ANACH members killed?

[Answer] From the reliable information provided by the companeros in the groups affiliated to ANACH in the zone, they were killed because they refused to form part of the counterrevolutionary bands that operate in our country. We deplore these incidents because at this point both the presidency minister and the foreign minister are saying that full democracy exists here in Honduras and that they will not permit counterrevolutionary groups to operate here. This is completely false, since several counterrevolutionary commands operate in the border area. The former Somozist guardsmen's main headquarters is in San Judas Hill. They are constantly entering Nicaragua and harassing not only the Honduran people who live in the area but also the peasants who live on the Nicaraguan side.

[Question] Is San Judas Hill in Choluteca Department?

[Answer] Yes, it is in the (Corpus) municipality, a few kilometers away from the capital of (El Corpus), in the place known as San Judas.

[Question] How many peasant families affiliated to ANACH are being repressed by the armed Somozist bands that operate in Honduras?

[Answer] We have the case of the companeros in (La Caoba Triunfena), who are merely 1 km away from the Guasaule border. Some 150 Somozists [word indistinct] there. For about 2 days they waited there for the arrival of weapons. They did not leave this peasant area until a truck loaded with weapons arrived and they set out to harass the area of Somotillo, which is a part of Nicaragua.

[Question] When did this happen?

[Answer] About 22 days ago.

[Question] So it can be said in your name that the peasant families in the southern zone, especially those in the border area with Nicaragua, are demanding full attention?

[Answer] I approached the colonel in charge of the 11th Infantry Battalion, which is headquartered in Choluteca, to discuss all the problems that the companeros in the border zone were facing, particularly those companeros affiliated to the ANACH. I did not obtain any response. The counter-revolutionary bands have continued to cross over, enjoying better guarantees than the Hondurans. They are well armed; they use good vehicles; they bother whomever they please, but they are never punished by the Honduran authorities.

CSO: 3010/1548

SANDINISTS INTERROGATE, RELEASE HONDURAN FISHERMEN

PAl12151 Tegucigalpa Cadena Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] The Sandinists recently captured 14 Hondurans and interrogated them in Nicaragua. Apparently, the Sandinists wanted to obtain military information that the peasants did not have.

FSLN members took 14 Hondurans to Nicaragua for interrogation about Honduras' military capabilities in the area. This occurred last weekend near the Guasaule border post, when the 14 Honduran fishermen were going about their daily work on the Guasaule River, which separates the two republics.

According to (Emiliano Cadenas Mendez), one of the fishermen, the Sandinist soldiers lied to them in order to take them into Nicaraguan territory, where they were asked about the number of arms and soldiers that the Honduran Army has on the border.

The Nicaraguans also asked about the presence of counterrevolutionary elements in Honduran territory. The fishermen answered these questions by saying that they knew nothing about arms and were not aware of activities by former Somozist guards on the border.

The only thing we told them, the fishermen revealed to this radio station, is that the Honduran Army has arms, just as they do.

The fishermen were released a few hours later. The Sandinists, realizing the uselessness of their interrogation, treated our countrymen with care, giving them food and showing them great respect.

After arriving in Honduras, the fishermen went to a public security station and revealed the action and the strange questions asked by their captors. Some of the fishermen are 15-year-old (Lazaro Martinez Herrera), (Celso Velasquez Aguilera), 29-year-old (Anastasio Aponte Herrera), 34-year-old (Anastasio Centeno Cumera), 27-year-old (Juan Benito Estrada) and 29-year-old (Julio Salazar Centeno). They are all from El Triunfo.

CSO: 3010/1511

COLUMNIST QUESTIONS VICTORY OVER TERRORISM

PA122321 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 5 May 82 p 6

[Article by Ventura Ramos: "Victory Over Terrorism?"]

[Text] Most commentaries on the frustrated hijacking of the Tan-Sahsa plane agree that the government of Roberto Suazo Cordova won a complete victory over the hijackers because the hijackers did not receive a penny of the ransom they demanded, nor were any political prisoners released.

Commentators say that as a result of this victory, there will be no terrorism in Honduras. May God listen to their wishes. We say this because there is a reason for all social events, whether they are good or bad. War, the final phase of a policy of force, has social causes. As I see Honduran politics, the real causes of violence in the country have not been checked.

In our Honduras, the policy regarding violence is still not one of investigating and decisively attacking its causes, so that no citizen strays from the path of peace.

For this reason, undoubtedly, the government is unable to report the whereabouts of the political prisoners. This is the only fact that greatly detracts from the victory attained in the negotiations with the hijackers. The subject of the political prisoners and of the missing persons remains in the minds of the least corrupt Honduran people. Where are the dozens of missing persons, one wonders, after the discovery of the illegal cemeteries?

There is no answer for this question.

The lack of an answer to this question leads people to think that some influential government sector implement a policy of violence, and that for the time being there is no hope that this policy will be rescinded immediately.

This conclusion is supported by the fact that official speeches confirm this policy, rather than open the path to reform, so that there are no more illegal arrests and that citizens cannot be held incommunicado beyond the length of time established by the constitution, which provides that the public security authorities must notify relatives of the arrest.

Violence is being committed when illegal arrests are made, but violence is more intense when the right of habeas corpus is ignored, and the authorities deny having custody of the person being sought, as happened in the case of the latest group of students arrested by the Department of National Investigation. The students were arrested, along with the assistant attorney general, who is the father of two of the persons being held in solitary confinement.

In view of these events, there is no true government victory over terrorism.

There could have been a victory. That is, the government would have had a triumph over violence if, at the same time that the plane hijackers were defeated, the government had reestablished full power to the Supreme Court of Justice and had placed all the republic's security corps under the control of the law.

But the government did not do things this way and as a result, the policy of violence continues. Evidence of this are the barbaric tortures that are inflicted in the central prison. The tortures are of such nature that Rigoberto Anibal Moncada, a professor was made to die slowly. The dying professor was taken to the social security hospital, where he died on Saturday, 1 May.

Had there been a victory over terrorism, antiterrorist speeches would have ended. Those speeches at ceremonies to transfer command of military units are an expression of the same policy that has produced the missing persons and the elimination of those who either have ideas that do not agree with government repression, or who are suspected of having such ideas.

Everybody wants an end to terrorism, beginning with the terrorism by those who implement the repressive policy that the government encourages and promotes. If this does not happen, the Hondurans are going to be exposed to the actions of official terrorists, and to the revenge that organizations affected by the illegal offensives of the security corps must take.

CSO: 3010/1535

PEASANT GROUPS DEMAND AGRARIAN REFORM, FREEDOM

PA131635 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 26 Apr 82 p 9A

[Paid advertisement by the Honduran National Peasant Unity Front, dated Tegucigalpa, April 1982--passages within slantlines denote boldface as published]

[Text] In these historic times for the life of our peoples, peasant organizations group under the Honduran National Peasant Unity Front (FUNACAMH) address the government of Dr Roberto Suazo Cordoba and all the peoples of Honduras in the following terms:

Repression Without Agrarian Reform

During the first days when the current constitutional government took office, FUNACAMH presented an agrarian position to the National Agrarian Institute (INA) and the liberal government in general, demanding the activation of agrarian reform throughout the country. We asked for land, technical and financial assistance, and the authentic participation of the peasants in the agrarian process. /To date all we have received from the government and its army is indiscriminate repression against the national agrarian sector./ More than 15 companeros are under arrest and dozens have been tried because of agrarian problems. Hundreds have been violently evicted, and the armed forces and judicial authorities once again display their alliance with the landowners and ranchers. Again we warn the government that we peasants are not guilty of damaging the agricultural sector. Peasant unrest is caused by military and landowner repression and by state indifference to our demands.

Persons Arrested and Missing for Political Reasons

Since 1980, several humanitarian, religious and pro-human rights organizations in our country have repeatedly denounced the capture, kidnapping, execution and disappearance of dozens of Hondurans, Salvadorans, Nicaraguans and citizens of other countries.

Requests have arrived from Canada, Mexico, Belgium, the Netherlands and other countries asking the government to release these prisoners and missing persons. Several governments have even offered to grant political asylum and visas to

those prisoners. But the Honduran Government absolutely denies having them. Could it be that these persons are already in the clandestine cemeteries that have recently been found? Could it be that the Salvadorans and Guatemalans have already been handed over to certain death at the hands of those governments' fearsome and murderous security forces? Or is it that clandestine prisons already exist inside Honduras and that paramilitary groups have decided to eliminate the leaders of the popular movement? Nobody can hide from the world the fact that there are currently more than 125 persons arrested or missing for political reasons in Honduras.

Internationalizing Peace or Hiding War

Some civilian and military leaders of the current Honduran Government recently disclosed a so-called /"plan for internationalizing peace"/ as a solution to the crisis in Central America.

This plan does not explain how the Honduran Government is going to control, dismantle and expel from the country the groups of armed Somozist counter-revolutionaries who openly and, with the support of some army officials, permanently carry out actions against the Nicaraguan people and their Sandinist peoples revolution. Neither does it speak about the 100 U.S. military advisers kept here in the country, nor of the Argentines, Chileans and Israelis advising the Honduran army who coordinate our army's intervention in support of the Christian Democratic Army of El Salvador and of Somozists counterrevolutionary groups.

No journalists have been brave enough to ask Honduran leaders how they plan to internationalize peace when the seed of war is kept alive with the Somozists, the political prisoners, the foreign advisers, repression against the peasantry, the creation of military bases and new battalions and the continuing administrative corruption in the new constitutional military government. How can we interpret the fact that military expenditures exceed those devoted to agrarian reform? How can peace be internationalized if we do not domestically fight poverty and other social needs?

/In view of the above,/ the National Union of Peasants (UNC), UNCAH, FRENACAINH, FERECANH, UNACOPH [expansion of previous four acronyms unknown] and the reliable sector of the Honduran Peasant National Association (ANACH), which form part of FUNACAMH, demand:

1. Acceleration of the agrarian reform process by handing over the lands requested by peasant groups for over 18 63-4; provision of technical and financial assistance; practice of agrarian reform as the best way to re-activate the national economy; and an end to repression against peasants demanding land and freedom.
2. Freedom for those arrested or missing for political reasons, including the peasant companeros arrested or seized over the past few days at the order of landowners and cattle-ranchers.

3. The eradication, dismantling and expulsion of Somozist counterrevolutionary groups and bands operating in the area bordering Nicaragua; military punishment for officers aiding them from inside the Honduran Army.

4. A promise that the national government will not lend itself to turning the country into a regional interventionist base for the United States and will not allow the number of foreign military advisers to grow.

5. An end to the alliance between some Honduran Army officials and their counterparts in El Salvador; an end to repression against refugees in the border areas; an end to Honduran troop participation in counterinsurgency operations against guerrillas fighting the army in Salvadoran territory.

[Dated] Tegucigalpa, April 1982.

[Signed] /Honduran National Peasant Unity Front (FUNACAMH)/ /unity, land and freedom/

CSO: 3010/1535

BRIEFS

DEMOCRATIC TOLERANCE--General Gustavo Alvarez Martinez said yesterday during his keynote speech at the change of command ceremony of the Public Security Forces [FUSEP] that "the transformations the FUSEP have undergone represent real values which enhance their record and indicate that they are better prepared now but must go on growing." General Alvarez Martinez said that democratic tolerance does not mean cowardice or weakness. In the defense of our people's interests, each patriot is a soldier and each soldier is a bastion of democracy in our country, he added. [Excerpts] [FA121716 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 4 May 82 p 3]

CS0: 3010/1535

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO SWEDEN--Mexico City, 4 May (NOTIMEX)--President Jose Lopez Portillo today received Mexico's ambassador to Sweden, Juan Jose Bremer Martino, at the Los Pinos official residence. The diplomat said in an interview that he was grateful for the ambassadorial appointment and said he talked with the president about the prevailing relations between Mexico and Sweden adding that he would be leaving for Sweden within the week. [FL040030 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2030 GMT 4 May 82 FL]

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH SPAIN--Madrid, 27 Apr (NOTIMEX)--Mexico and Spain have signed an agreement to keep up reciprocal trade and prevent Mexican exports from being unfavorably affected should Spain join the European Economic Community. Spanish Deputy Trade Secretary Agustin Hidalgo de Quintana and Mexican Deputy Foreign Trade Secretary Hector Hernandez Cervantes signed the document establishing a committee to preserve trade between the two nations. Spanish trade officials will study measures to prevent these negative effects. [FL280058 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2310 GMT 27 Apr 82 FL]

CSO: 3010/1531

DANIEL ORTEGA SPEAKS ON 'MALVINAS' ISSUE

EA171152 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0430 GMT 17 May 82

[Excerpt] Official talks between high-ranking party and government delegations of Mozambique and Nicaragua opened in Managua yesterday, led by President Samora Machel and Commandante Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the junta of the government of national reconstruction.

At the opening session of the talks, Daniel Ortega spoke about the internal situation in his country, its economy and its defense, as well as on international policy. He reiterated his country's support for liberation movements and its commitment to the policy of nonalignment and for a new international economic order.

According to the Mozambican news agency, Daniel Ortega condemned the U.S. attempts to create conflicts in the Latin American region, in resistance [as heard] to internal crisis.

The same source added that the Nicaraguan leader said that in the Anglo-Argentine conflict over the Malvinas, his country backs the sovereignty of Argentina.

The Mozambican news agency said that this stand confirms the information Nicaragua is ready to send troops to fight on the side of the forces of Buenos Aires, should Argentina ask for them.

President Samora Machel referred to various areas of tension caused by imperialism, particularly in southern Africa, through its launching pad--South Africa. The Mozambican head of state said that South Africa, apart from being racist, is colonialist, thus constituting the main barrier to the application of UN resolution 435 on the independence of Namibia. Samora Machel also laid stress on actions of armed gangsters recruited, trained, armed and financed by South Africa with the aim of destabilizing Mozambique. The concern of imperialism to liquidate Mozambique when still young, President Samora Machel added.

CSO: 3001-144

BRIEFS

ARGENTINE PRISONER RELEASE--The Nicaraguan Committee of Solidarity With the Peoples (CNSP) yesterday demanded that the Argentine Military Government immediately release the political prisoners, end the state of siege and permit the thousands of exiles to return to the country. In a document issued yesterday, the CNSP also states that "the duty to show solidarity grows at this hour when the Argentine workers, the families of thousands of missing people, the youths and the people's organizations unite in their demands for social justice and the right to know the whereabouts of kidnapped citizens. The CNSP expresses solidarity with the Argentine people's in their historic claim of sovereignty over the Malvinas, South Georgias and Sandwich Islands. These islands have been a British colonial enclave for the past century. The CNSP also demands "an immediate cessation of British aggression against Argentina, and lifting of the economic sanctions imposed against Argentina by the United States, Great Britain and the EEC." In conclusion, the CNSP states that in view of the British attack on Argentina, Latin Americans feel that their continent has come under attack by a colonial power that, with the law of force--and toward the end of the 20th century--is still trying to use its arbitrary point of view against the sovereignty of the peoples of the region. [Text] [PA141151 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 9 May 82 p 4]

BULGARIA LEADER VISITED--Commander of the Revolution Henry Ruiz, Nicaraguan planning minister and member of the FSLN National Directorate, has met in Sofia with Todor Shvkov, president of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council. The Bulgarian leader assured Commander Henry Ruiz of the resolute and constant Bulgarian support for the reconstruction process begun in Nicaragua under the leadership of the FSLN. [Text] [PA152000 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 15 May 82]

EPS MEMBERS KILLED--As a result of the cowardly action of counterrevolutionaries, four members of the Sandinist Peoples Army (EPS), including newsman (Andres Valle), have been killed defending the fatherland. Captain Roberto Sanchez, EPS public relations chief, last night held an urgent news conference to report on the treacherous attack by counterrevolutionaries at 1100 yesterday in the area of Jalapa, Nuevo Segovia Department. In the attack, four EPS members and two counterrevolutionaries were killed. The dead EPS members include

army newsman (Andres Valle), Lt (Ramon Fulgencio Serrano) who was chief of the EPS column, (Javier Montenegro Palacios) of the border guard troops and militiaman (Valerje Romero Fonteno) of Battalion 60-12. The cowardly attack occurred at 1100 in the sector between Zacatera and (Las Pampas), 15 km east of Jalapa Municipality. They had left Managua only 5 hours earlier to film part of the life of the border troops who are defending peace along the Honduran border area where the cowardly Somozist counter-revolutionaries have been operating against Nicaragua for the past few months. [Text] [PA151500 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 May 82]

GDR MINISTER MEETS TINOCO--GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Bernhard Neugebauer told newsmen at the Foreign Ministry yesterday that the GDR expresses its solidarity with Nicaragua and that it is struggling for the establishment of a new international economic order and the strengthening of the economic independence of the developing countries. The GDR deputy foreign minister arrived in Nicaragua on Wednesday. He said that his talks with Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco were in line with the agreements reached by Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto and GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer on holding consultations on the international situation and bilateral affairs. We have reached the conclusion, he said, that our bilateral relations are developing well and that there is agreement on the need to safeguard peace and international and regional cooperation. Regarding international subjects, he said that he and the Nicaragua deputy foreign minister discussed the forthcoming special session of the UN General Assembly, disarmament, the economic conferences for a new international economic order, the Caribbean situation and other subjects. He said his country has said that relations among states should be based on the provisions of the UN charter, peaceful coexistence, noninterference in domestic affairs and the right to the free self-determination of peoples. [Text] [PA151559 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 May 82]

AID TO ARGENTINA--Managua, 15 May (AFP)--Commander Bayardo Arce, coordinator of the FSLN Political Committee, has said here that Nicaragua "is prepared to send troops to Argentina to help in the military conflict with Great Britain, over Argentina's sovereign rights over the Malvinas." [Text] [PA152007 Paris AFP in Spanish 1918 GMT 15 May 82]

USSR ASSISTANCE IN FISHING--Companero Alfredo Alaniz, minister of the Nicaraguan Institute of Fisheries (INPESCA), said today that a cooperation agreement between the Soviet Union and INPESCA was signed last year. This agreement includes the training of personnel, the creation of a joint enterprise, construction of a drydock for merchant vessels on the Pacific coast, the development of a fishing institute in Bluefields and technical assistance. According to Companero Alaniz, the technical assistance has now begun, as seven Soviet cruisers [cruceros] are currently in Nicaragua to study porgy, prawn and sharks. Simultaneously, they are providing technical assistance by studying our need for repair shops for the fishing fleet. The primary repair shop will be established in Bluefields. They will also study the commercial use of tuna and sardine. [Text] [PA112201 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 11 May 82]

SOVIET HEALTH ASSISTANCE--During a recent trip to the USSR, Nicaraguan Health Minister Lea Guido signed a cooperation agreement with her Soviet counterpart whereby the Soviet Union will continue its donations of polio, measles and tetanus vaccines to Nicaragua. The agreement also provides for the construction of a 400-bed hospital. A Soviet technical delegation will be arriving in Nicaragua soon to help select the site of this hospital. [PA121552 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 May 82 PA]

WORLD LABOR ORGANIZATIONS--The Sandinist Workers Federation, CST, has been actively promoting rapprochement with trade union organizations of other countries during May, (Francisco Gonzalez) the official in charge of CST international relations, has reported. Gonzalez said that Luciano Torres will be leaving today for Panama to participate in the 6th Congress of the national central of Panamanian workers scheduled to take place from 14 to 18 May. A Nicaraguan labor delegate will be in San Jose, Costa Rica, from 22 to 23 May to participate in the meeting of the committee for labor unity of Central America. On 22 May, a CST delegation will leave for France to participate in the 39th Congress of the French confederation of democratic workers. Trade union delegates from other countries, such as one from the Soviet all-union central council of trade unions, are expected in Managua. The labor delegation from the USSR will arrive on 19 May and will stay 3 days in Nicaragua, during which its members will visit factories, meet with CST activists and try to learn about the labor situation in Nicaragua. We can state that (Jose Lopez Ortiz), an activist of the CST's national secretariat, will leave for Ulan Bator, capital of the socialist state of Mongolia, in Asia, on 15 May to participate in the 9th Congress of Mongolian trade unions to be held from 18 to 22 May, Gonzalez said in conclusion. [Text] [PA142022 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 May 82]

UNAG GROUP IN CUBA--A delegation of the National Union of Farmers and Cattle-men, UNAG, headed by national President Narciso Gonzalez, left this morning for Havana, Cuba. The UNAG delegation will participate in the Cuban peasant congress that is slated to open tomorrow in the Cuban capital. The event will last 3 days. Companeros (Hermogenes Rodriguez) and (Roger Bravo) comprise the delegation of small and medium-sized Nicaraguan producers. The group will also visit Bulgaria, France and Czechoslovakia. The UNAG delegation will visit these European countries at the invitation of several peasant movements. During their visit they will exchange information and experiences about co-operative development, production and productivity. [Text] [PA150143 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 14 May 82]

MINISTERS VISIT FRG--Joaquin Cuadra, Nicaraguan finance minister; and Alejandro Martinez, Nicaraguan foreign trade minister, have been received in Bonn by the parliamentary secretary of state at the FRG Economic Cooperation Ministry. Western Europe continues to provide aid for the reconstruction undertaken by the Sandinist revolution in July 1979. It has given \$70 million to our country's government. [Text] [PA150150 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 14 May 82]

MINISTERS' EUROPEAN VISIT--The FRG Government has reiterated to Nicaragua the support without conditions that it has maintained since the victory of the Sandinist revolution. This was made evident after Foreign Trade Minister Alejandro Martinez Cuenca and Finance Minister Joaquin Cuadra met in Bonn with Alwin Brueck, FRG parliamentary state secretary. Minister Cuadra and Martinez Cuenca are members of the Nicaraguan delegation, headed by junta member Sergio Ramirez Mercado, which is touring Europe. During a stopover in Rome on the way to Athens, Sergio Ramirez Mercado said that the Nicaraguan government officials have clear instructions not to negotiate anything where efforts are made to impose conditions on Nicaragua. Meanwhile, Reynaldo Tefel, minister of the social security and welfare institute and another member of the Nicaraguan delegation, went to Geneva, Switzerland where he officially invited the World Council of Churches to visit Nicaragua and personally observe the situation of the Miskitos. On Monday, the Nicaraguan delegation will be received by Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou in Athens. [Text] [PA151959 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 15 May 82]

CARRION PRAISES CUBA--Commander Luis Carrion has thanked Cuba for the educating and training highly qualified cadres who will contribute to the reconstruction of Nicaragua. The Nicaraguan students living in Cuba gathered yesterday to listen to Luis Carrion, member of the FSLN national directorate. The revolutionary leader and first deputy interior minister of Nicaragua said in his speech that the United States has increased its support for the counterrevolutionary gangs which operate along the northern border of the country and that at least two radio stations, located in Costa Rica and Honduras, are broadcasting a continuous campaign of slander against Nicaragua. After thanking the Cuban Government and people for aiding in the education and training of highly qualified cadres who will contribute to the national reconstruction. Commander Luis Carrion said that this is a vivid demonstration of what internationalism means and that despite imperialist pressure and in line with internationalist principles, the Sandinist revolution will continue to hold firm anti-imperialist positions. [Text] [PA181821 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 May 82]

SOVIET MACHINERY ARRIVES--Farm tractors and vehicles have arrived in Corinto Port from the USSR for Nicaragua. There are farm tractors, equipment and earth-moving vehicles to build roads. With the triumph of the revolution, the government is obtaining machinery from friendly countries to improve the country's economy. [Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 May 82]

FRG TRADE UNIONISTS' VISIT--A 17-member delegation of the FRG's Trade Union Confederation arrived yesterday in Nicaragua. It has donated \$100,000 to show its solidarity with the Sandinist revolution. [Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 5 May 82 p 5]

INVESTMENTS SOCIETY--The Nicaraguan Government junta ratified the agreement for the creation of an investment society between Nicaragua and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah. The agreement was signed in the city of Tripoli by commander of the revolution Jaime Wheelock for Nicaragua and by Mohammad Abu al-Zuayy, secretary of the General People's Committee for Justice. [Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 4 May 82 p 7]

FRENCH AMBASSADOR ON PROBLEMS--We believe that the problems of the Central American area should be resolved by the peoples of the isthmus, with the aid of all other peoples, French Ambassador Rene Ala told this station yesterday, on the first anniversary of French President Francois Mitterrand's socialist government. The Central American countries, the diplomat added, hope to determine their own destiny, to be sovereign and free to decide their own future, to develop, to choose their political path and to cooperate among themselves to accelerate their development. Asked about the French Government's foreign policy in general and its policy toward El Salvador and Nicaragua in particular, the ambassador said that France believes the problems in this area are not imported or foreign, but are problems of the peoples themselves, stemming from their aspirations for more justice, development and freedom. The French ambassador indicated that the problems of the Central American peoples are not caused by foreign subversion, but by poverty, oppression and violence. He said that the solutions should not come from abroad, but should be applied on the basis of self-determination, which should be aided. These and other concepts relating to French foreign policy were expressed by the diplomat to newsmen who approached him at the French Embassy in Managua. [Text] [PA111810 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 May 82]

CSO: 3010/1563

'LA PRENSA' REVIEWS POLITICAL PANORAMA

Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 29 Apr, 3, 4, 5 May 82 PA

[Part I, 29 Apr 82, p 6A]

[First installment of article by Dr Alonso Villarreal P.: "Panama: Balance of Political Power in the Face of the 1984 Elections"]

[Text] I. An Exhausted Political Sector

Although the date 1984 seems remote, Panama's political panorama already reflects such a degree of movement that it is well worth careful consideration. The major electoral options may be defined in the next few months. A superficial analysis of the forces involved in the game and of the most sensitive issue--the national guard's role in politics--will allow us to acquire a better understanding of the prospects.

The need to seek an agreement to achieve true democratization of political life, as the basis for a lasting social peace, is imposed on everyone the moment it is accepted that in a complex society such as ours, nobody, no party or group of parties, controls all power. The churches, army, unions, clubs, professional associations, the fourth estate represented by the communications media, of course the universities, political parties and the government, all share power, the extent of which varies in each case. It is a known fact that although churches are not political organizations, they have their own share of social power because they exert a decisive influence on their members' consciences, thus shaping spiritual attitudes that are finally reflected in more or less defined political positions. (Remember Martin Luther King's case and his struggle on behalf of the rights of American blacks, Pope John Paul II and the Polish case, and the Catholic clergy's decisive influence in the Central American crisis.)

With respect to the political parties, the extent of their power depends on a number of factors and the length of time they last varies since they are organizations with an institutional life. Depending on circumstances, they might grow, shrink or even disappear.

The Government Sector

One might consider the regime's political parties as the facade behind which functions an intricate network of interests, family relationships and cliques--a black market where influence is bought and sold--which, along with the public force's one-way line of control, represent the October regime's real source of power. We cannot, however, avoid the responsibility of at least superficially outlining the real force of those groups.

Within the government sector, the democratic revolutionary party, which at one point seemed about to become a firm political base for the "revolutionary process," has practically become dependent on the state's bureaucracy, to the point that in order to be appointed to a public post, the party's carnet is shamelessly requested. This form of mass recruitment, in the face of a lack of party mystique, is very counterproductive and denotes an inability to attract the people's spontaneous support. It is a known fact that the popular broad front party is a curious Torrijist appendage of the government. Always frustrated, in the end it is always satisfied with the modest role that it is allowed to play within the government's structure. As for the pro-Soviet communist people's party, its importance does not stem from its scanty membership but from the network of influence that as a government party, it has been allowed to weave under the protection of the "process." Its importance also stems from the international contacts that its allies in the East offer it. In practice, as a result of its unconditional support of the government, the extent of its real power also depends on the concessions that it obtains from the national guard leaders.

[Part II, 3 May 82, p 6A]

[Text] In the opinion of most political observers, the chances that the group now in power will continue controlling the government are remote, with or without a military candidacy (we shall discuss this later). In fact, the Revolutionary Democratic Party [PRD], and its allies lost a great opportunity to go down in history as a new political force when in the early 70's they had it in their power to create a good government.

During the 1977 democratic opening, the restrained opposition sentiment which they catalyzed among the masses was naturally channeled through pressure groups (educators, doctors, parents associations and so forth) and later through the political parties, which had been so severely abused by the regime and its allies. The damage was irreversible and the deterioration was complete. Let us summarize the causes: there was no identity of political objectives and interests. There was unity of command, but not of strategies; corruption prompted the leadership's loss of authority before the people; abuse of authority in political matters stirred popular rebuke; the transitory nature of the canal cause and the unexpected death of General Torrijos produced a political vacuum in the process that could not be filled; the anti-communist nature of the majorities continues to make them deeply suspicious of the presence of the communist party in the regime.

II. The Opposition Sector

Within the opposition sector, the party with the greatest political weight would appear to be Dr Arnulfo Arias' Panamenistas. He was overthrown by the national guard in 1968. A populist party doubtlessly has an ample share of power, but that power is limited by and proportional to the effectiveness of its foremost leader. In the measure in which the leader defines a strategy and activates the masses, that populist party will actualize its share of power. Otherwise, it will just be another great potential mass, but without a decisive influence in the citizens' lives.

In other traditional parties such as the Liberal Party and the Molirena (Nationalist Liberal Republican Movement), of recent and speedy registration, the access to important economic resources--money, communications media, and so forth--is more important than factors of mystique, ideology and permanent activism. Nevertheless, Molirena's participation in the 1984 elections will demonstrate its relative influence in view of political traditions and influential cliques among broad sectors of the population. Molirena has undoubtedly projected a clear opposition message; there is great expectation as to the position to be assumed by the Liberal Party.

In addition to the prestige it has gained for its relations with other parties of the International Christian Democratic Organization, the opposition Christian Democratic Party [PDC] has increased its share of power as result of its growth in the country and the electoral support received in the 1980 legislative elections. Its leadership projects itself beyond the national borders and the party has a defined program and an efficient organization in most provinces.

Still in the opposition sector, a recently created party, PAPO (People's Action Party), focuses its greatest potential in the professional formation and combativeness of its top leadership and in its direct access to some communications media (press and radio). PAPO is on the radical extreme of the democratic opposition. The PNP (People's Nationalist Party) which is hopefully approaching the registration mark, is trying to take advantage of the contradiction between the remote traditional past (traditional parties: Panamenista, Liberal, and so forth) and the recent past of nearly 14 years of "revolutionary government." This small party appears to vacillate between the opposition demands of its affiliates and the sympathy which its political youth inspire among some military leaders of the process. So far, its leaders have kept PAPO on the right path.

In view of the official sector's difficult situation, the opposition is finding no obstacles in its way. There are some differences of attitudes and interests, and natural leadership aspirations, but its members are not separated by the ideological or political differences affecting the government. Their differences are easily overcome and they will be overcome once the

1984 electoral campaigns gets underway. In terms of realistic politics, the opposition denunciation yields more fruit than the defense of a regime which has deteriorated after 14 or 15 years of total control, nearly four presidential terms since 1968. Besides, the opposition differences can be settled because nearly all parties are more or less in the center of the Panamanian political spectrum. Although in the distant past, some groups made mistakes, the young and ideological opposition is not guilty of that past and above all, of the recent past which the people remember best. Neither does it have to explain having amassed huge fortunes in such short time, the frustrations of the canal policy, the agricultural disaster, the education crisis and reform, Cerro Colorado, the Colon filling, the Raulerson case and, in fact, for so many other issues that will be brought up during the campaign.

There is no doubt that the balance of power for 1984 cannot be explained exclusively on the basis of the alignment of the previously mentioned political parties. The attitudes to be assumed by the intermediate groups, such as the church, the unions, the students and educators as well as the economic entities such as CONEP, National Council of Private Enterprises; the Panamanian Business Executives Association, APEDE; the Panamanian Industrialists Union, SIP and so forth, must also be considered.

[Part III, 4 May 82, p 6A]

[Text] In addition to the unpredictable international and Central American political crisis, the economic situation and personal future of the present leaders, there is a factor that plays, if not a decisive role, at least a notable role: the national guard. This is so because of the process of more than 13 years.

III. The Political Role of the National Guard

It is good to recall that with the coup d'etat in 1968, the leadership of the national guard decided to directly assume the leadership of the government through the novel and apparently improvised "revolutionary process." By doing this, the national guard became a direct and bellicose political power and almost the only organized support of the government, placed above all the other power factors combined. Since then, the participation of civilians in the regime has increased with the existence of a civilian president and vice president, legislative organs and official political parties. There has been a democratic opening that included elections and the "withdrawal" announced by General Torrijos in 1977. In spite of this, in real daily life, it is the national guard which leads the official sector. One of the main objectives of replacing former commander Florencio Florez with Col Ruben D. Paredes was to strengthen the political power of the national guard, which in the opinion of the promoters of change had been seriously eroded.

Apparently, the positions of the government parties headed by the national guard chiefs and the opposition forces regarding a final alignment pact, will inevitably be at opposite poles. The idea that the elections may find the country deeply divided regarding an issue as important as the role of the national guard in the elections, is a source of concern among many aware citizens. This is so because the national guard should promote a historic agreement with the majority--which is in the opposition because of national guard support for the official sector--and move closer to groups with social influence, such as the Catholic Church, the private enterprise sector, etc.

Some sectors with ties to the national guard, in view of the possibility of losing the 1984 elections, have tried to secure direct political support from the national guard by nominating the present commander in chief as the "future candidate." (Here is some curious information: the national guard has started its own mini-public works ministry and has also recruited 1,500 new guards, "not all of whom will be traffic police." It has also recruited many technicians (mechanics, welders, electricians, etc.) in an apparent effort aimed at a strong political campaign. It has been noticed that there has been an offensive to get closer to intermediate groups such as the Catholic Church (much publicity during the recent Eucharistic Congress).)

It is true that General Paredes has rejected the nomination as long as he is commander in chief of the national guard, but not even the person most unaware of the significance of General Paredes' retirement can fail to see that the general is projecting himself as the top political figure of the regime through repeated routine interventions with the chief executive, the president of the republic, Aristides Royo.

Deep Concern Among the Citizens

This situation continues to create fears among a growing number of citizens, who see more than the distribution of the political cake. They are said to see the national guard not as a true national institution but as a one-way political armed body that has become the support for a political faction addicted to the so-called process.

As a result of what apparently has been decided by the leadership of the national guard, this institution and the country will have to face the crucial 1984 elections on the side of either the government or the opposition. It must be clearly understood that the true leadership of the regime is in the national guard staff. Behind the regime are three parties worn out by the exercise of power: the Democratic Revolutionary Party, the Communist Party and the Popular Broad Front. Undoubtedly, the leadership of the national guard is desperately trying to expand its political base and its electoral clientele. So far it has only secured the support of relatively important persons linked mostly to big business.

What many people wonder is: If it was impossible for General Torrijos at the peak of his personal power to stop the growing erosion of the process he created and to neutralize the growing opposition (remember 9 October 1979?), how is Colonel Paredes, who is about to retire, going to get important sectors which have always been in the opposition, to join the decadent process? Are these sectors going to risk losing the growing power to which they are entitled as a result of their many sacrifices and straightforward position, to disappear in the sea of tendencies and countertendencies, in the ideologic mess and the power struggles of the powerful and obscure influences that represent the government side? This is hard to believe.

IV. The Power the National Guard Needs in a Democracy

The national guard must understand that renouncing political control--control which could put this institution in a blind alley--does not mean losing the significant power to which, as an institution, it is entitled, a power that is growing in modern societies. The idea is, rather, to institutionalize its power and to redefine the form this power should take in a democracy.

[Part IV, 5 May 82, p 6A]

[Text] Once the national guard's share of power and of social and political influence is guaranteed--and granting the military such a share is only healthy realism--and once the guard's desirable participation in the tasks of development and the resources to respond to the needs of its own growth and to the professional and economic improvement of its members are assured, it will be necessary for the national guard to devote itself to a serious and objective reconsideration of its future as an institution. This is especially true since most of the protagonists of the 1968 coup have already retired from the high command and the institution is assuming demanding responsibilities in the joint defense of the canal.

Before planning any presidential candidacy, it is necessary to arrive, at the very least, at an agreement on the rules of the electoral game and the role of the national guard in politics. The country's future is more important than any personal political ambitions.

The new role of the national guard could be defined in an organizational statute that, among other things, will ensure the participation of a high-ranking officer in the cabinet as the minister of defense and as the official directly responsible before the national guard and the people for everything related to the armed institution, as is the case in democratic countries.

Consider this: What would be more useful to the country? To insist on the continuation of the Parvenus or, on the other hand, to promote the opportunity to achieve new possibilities of harmony and national development with the approval of the great majority of Panamanians? This would ensure respect

for the portion of power that the various political sectors have the right to enjoy in a democracy. To seek to control everything is to sow, over the mid-term, the seed of dictatorship, whether of a single man or a single party; or the seed of fascist or communist totalitarianism.

The Necessary Search for a New Political Attitude on the Part of the National Guard

The political problem is undoubtedly translated into a problem of power. The configuration of power varies according to each society. In a democratic state, political power is a shared social function. No individual and no civilian or military elite has a monopoly on power. Arms can help, as an instrument of power, to strengthen and transform power structures. But it is up to the people to decide what power structures they want for themselves--not to the general staffs, politicians or the military. The people must be given the opportunity to freely choose the persons who will rule them and the kind of constitution that will govern their power structures. Only an abuse of propaganda or the threat or use of force, together with weak or opportunistic interests, could propagate the defeatist idea that a small group of people, or a single person, can indefinitely control all the aspects of a society, as if power were not shared among all the organized people, political parties, and other organized bodies.

The choice is not between having an obsolete political process control power at any cost, or social chaos. The true choice is: either an /institutional political agreement/--which would permit a free expression of the people's will--or social chaos over the mid-term.

Furthermore, a government institution such as the national guard should not commit itself to any particular ideology, political party or group of political parties. Other than during special circumstances--such as serious disruptions of the institutional order (coups d'etat, civil wars) when provincial civilian-military government juntas might be formed, with an understandable increase in military power due to an emergency--the armed forces or military institutions should be genuinely /national/. Within the armed forces the officers and troops, as private citizens, have a right to have their own personal ideological and political preferences. However, it would be contrary to the national guard's role as an institution that serves the whole nation, to have the guard defend the ideological leanings or personal interests of some of its leaders. An equilibrium over and above ideology, with no influence from the political parties, should be the rule. This should be so, as the absence of this healthy policy might influence ultra-rightists and communist leftists in the future to try to have their own paramilitary forces, according to their own preferences, as has occurred in other countries.

Basis for a Historical Agreement

We agreed with the Peruvians when they said that the armed forces should not be the "watch dog of the oligarchy." But we would like to add that it should not be the watch dog of the neo-oligarchy, the new opportunistic bourgeoisie, nor the pro-Soviet fifth columnists.

We do not think it is just to impose on all officers and troops the burden of having to support the political vicissitudes of a few exhausted political parties in which all the strong sectors of the country are not represented.

You never know, but at the last moment, the political outlook might influence these parties to seriously consider the prospect of transferring to the opposition and thus, perhaps, somehow renewing their forces.

In sum, we are convinced that there is still time to redefine the rules of the "political game," through dialogue and negotiation aimed at laying the groundwork for agreements, partial reforms or the drafting of a new constitution. These reforms, which include the institutional--military as well as civil and political--functions of the national guard, must be clearly established and perfected. The general lines of a modern and advanced social and nationalist diplomatic policy, which among other things must include a scientific and patriotic approach to the possibility of a future sea-level canal or other options for water ways through Panamanian territory, must be the result of an agreement.

We honestly believe that such an agreement is the key to a true social peace in our country. The way or methods to make it come true is left to the imagination of the leaders. However, one must always bear in mind that the quotas of political power in Panama are an objective and diversified reality. The particular ways in which the national guard has exercised power during the past 13 years, partly, although not completely, explain the fact that the distribution of power among the people has not produced more positive dividends concerning a greater national solidarity and a quicker and more profound social development.... It must be admitted also that the tacit resignation from power or the extended absence from power by certain political forces encouraged the government sector to try to fill the power vacuum, thus monopolizing political decisions, but without succeeding at fundamentally and definitely uniting popular masses.

CSO: 3010/1532

PAPER ATTACKS REAGAN OVER TRADE POLICY

PAl12025 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 8 May 82 p 4A

[Editorial: "Ronald Against Latin American Industry"]

[Text] From the beginning of his administration, Mr Ronald Reagan has given more than sufficient proof of his deep dislike for Latin America and anything dealing with it. The political predecessors of the group to which he belongs have left him a large legacy of that arrogance that made them implacable in applying the sanctions that they applied at every opportunity against the peoples who dared to oppose their designs of absolute predominance. On each of those occasions, economic measures enabled them to more easily exercise pressure over these peoples whom they considered were created by God for the sole purpose of serving as steps in their climb toward the heights of progress.

Aware that the sugar industry occupies a very extensive place in Latin American industry, Mr Reagan very early began to threaten to apply a heavy duty on each pound of sugar that the United States imports to fill the production deficit of its domestic sugar industry, mostly based on the sugar beet.

Nevertheless, Mr Reagan, in a gesture that was not sincere if judged on the basis of his latest decision, recently announced that he would establish a policy which would be more open to Latin American products and he offered other measures of good will. All of this was a result of his need to obtain continental support for his policy on the Central American and Caribbean problems.

Now, apparently convinced that all those problems have been solved and that, therefore, he has no need for the Latin American peoples, Reagan is sinking his claws and teeth into the Latin American economy. He is doing this in the sugar industry which he knows is the most generalized. He has established lower quotas which in the same proportion lower the revenue that the Latin American countries had already estimated for the near future in their economies. Poor as they are, those economies deeply feel the effects of that reduction in

the quotas they had been assigned to export to the United States. This not only causes confusion and unrest but also has a heavy negative impact on the peoples whose possibilities of solving their vital needs will also be decreased.

The measure adopted by Mr Reagan is so important due to its impact that it can well be said that he no longer has any authority to accuse anyone of exporting revolutions because his reactionary and strangling measures are seeds of discontent that will now fall in the rainy season over the fertile fields of the already existing dissatisfaction in America.

Regarding this grave problem, it is not adventurous to deduce that Mr Reagan's unexpected measure is nothing but the angry and vengeful reply that his administration is giving to the peoples who have dared to criticize his position on the Malvinas problem. His big political blindness is now worsened by his wounded arrogance and battered pride.

CSO: 3010/1532

PEOPLE'S PARTY OF PANAMA LEADER INTERVIEWED

AU111435 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 May 82 p 6

[Report on interview with Ruben Dario Souza, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Party of Panama (PPP) by Ullrich Kohl; in Panama City--date not given]

[Text] "In the past year our party has achieved an important success: It was able to quadruple the number of its registered members, that means to nearly 36,000, and has thus gained complete legality according to the laws of our country." This was stated by Ruben Dario Souza, general secretary of the PPP Central Committee, in a talk with our correspondent Ullrich Kohl in Panama City.

On 4 April, on the occasion of the 52d anniversary of the PPP, a 4-month "national political-ideologic education campaign" was started in this connection, in which battle-tested members of the party are participating as lecturers and propagandists to train and further educate the young members in the teaching of Marxism-Leninism as well as in organizational and methodological questions.

"At the first party congress after the full legalization in mid-1981," the general secretary continued, "our party determined the political-ideologic work and the development of the PPP into a well-organized and strong mass party of the Panamanian working people as being a priority task." The party which until recently was used to mainly working illegally must now change its thoughts, must learn anew and develop new forms of work.

Concerning questions on domestic policy Ruben Dario Souza said that the national guard is an important factor of power in Panama as the decisive armed organ of the country. A few weeks ago a change took place in its leadership at which Colonel Paredes became its new supreme commander. Aim of the change in personnel was to contribute toward strengthening the anti-imperialist democratic course taken by Gen Omar Torrijos. The party welcomes this change in leadership and supports all efforts of the national guard as well as of the Panamanian Government under President Aristides Royo to continue the clear anti-imperialist democratic course introduced by General Torrijos in 1968 and aiming at complete national independence.

The PPP sees good possibilities in the future to further deepen the alliance between the government, the national guard and all progressive circles of the country, which was developed in the course of the anti-imperialist process. Therefore, with a view to the forthcoming presidential election in 1984, it aims at further strengthening the national unity and an election victory of the revolutionary and progressive forces over the reactionary elements of oligarchy allied with U.S. imperialism.

The absolute majority of the people, which for decades has supported an elimination forever of the U.S. colonialism in Panama by achieving full national sovereignty over the canal zone, supports in solidarity the anti-imperialist and anti-oligarchical liberation struggle of the fraternal Central American peoples as well as the decided opposition of the Sandinist people's revolution against the internal counterrevolution and the threatening danger of an armed intervention by the United States.

"In the spirit of proletarian internationalism our party feels itself committed to actively support the growing revolutionary development in Central America," the general secretary stressed. "We must do all we can to check the military intervention plans of imperialism in our region. We must not allow an armed invasion of our neighboring countries to be made from the U.S. military bases, which are to exist on Panamanian territory till the end of this century."

The party of the Panamanian communists, Ruben Dario Souza concluded, welcomes and supports all efforts to settle the present conflicts by peaceful negotiations in the interest of peace in Central America. At these negotiations, however, the just demands of the Central American peoples must be taken into consideration.

CSO: 3010/1532

PRESIDENT ROYO ON U.S. ROLE IN INTER-AMERICAN SYSTEM

PA150412 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] President Aristides Royo last night said that the Central American chiefs of state must overcome their overwhelming lack of dialogue and warned Latin America that it must get ready to be considered a power in the production of minerals.

In speaking at the conference on trade and development in Central America, Royo said that the joint Latin American communiques have an almost no importance, because they do not truly solve the problems of the region.

The Panamanian president said that courage and bravery is needed to analyze the problems that separate and divide Central America.

In discussing the breakdown of the Central American common market, the decrease in the region's trade exchange and the continuing underdevelopments, Royo said that Panama will not have peace and tranquility as long as the Costa Rican situation prevails and as long as the Central Americans do not lay the groundwork for the solution of their problems.

Royo devoted part of his speech to the Malvinas conflict:

[Begin recording] Why do I bring up the Malvinas issue at a conference on Central America and the Caribbean? Because I honestly believe that the inter-American system is becoming weaker and is breaking down in its overall relation and in regarding the United States. This is happening at a very important time in the history of our nations. A time when we have an inter-American system, an inter-American reciprocal assistance treaty and a Monroe Doctrine which, as far as we know, has not been officially abolished by any U.S. Government. This is a time when the United States is telling us that because Argentina used force, it is no longer right and it loses its right to the occupation of the islands. Therefore, after serving as mediator, the United States now tips its hat and supports the United Kingdom. In our opinion, this causes the inter-American system to break down. It shakes the faith and trust that one must have on the pan-American system. This is why it is affecting us. This is why it discourages us from coming here and saying things because we are observing the situation that this system is presently experiencing. [ap-
plause]

Furthermore, why are we drawing your attention to this? Because all we want is that with the sense of justice that they have, the American people, observe the situation and see what they can do to ease the very tense situations which exist, among our peoples.

Now, I want to address the American businessmen, just as I addressed the Central American businessmen. I want to tell them that we feel affected because the United States not only turned its back on Monroe but on Jefferson, Clay and other great U.S. statesmen. Furthermore, great unjust actions continue to be committed against Latin America and then afterwards, the United States calls us its allies, friends and neighbors on the same continent.

I ask myself: So far, what kind of aid has the United States given to Costa Rica? So far, we still have the Torrijos-Carter treaties, which are still being implemented, and there are still many parts with which the United States is not complying.

We want the U.S. businessmen who are present here to take a message to their country and government. They have a country where the voters have the freedom and the will to write their Congressmen and their Congressmen will reply to them. This is something that doesn't happen in our countries. So I ask them to explain to their Congressmen how the businessmen and chiefs of state of our countries think and feel.

How can we talk about interrelations, alliances and friendships when, although we have these sentiments, the United States places restrictions on sugar through quotas? It just so happens that our main products are facing tremendous barriers in a country of 250 million or more inhabitants like the United States.

We know perfectly well that the United States has to protect certain interests, but I believe that it can protect them without adversely affecting its relations with the brothers south of the Rio Grande.

I feel that there are various cases in which the United States can, with a sense of fair play, can deal with their own problems, while doing justice to our production, prices and economy. Businessmen can contribute to this.

The United States can help through a system of aid...[Royo changes thought] I wish that the United States had--I honestly tell you--the same foresight, perspective and broad-mindedness for Latin America that it has for the Middle East and certain countries in North Africa. I wish the United States treated us as it treats the people of the Middle East and North Africa, because we would then have better benefits and a better relationship.

The Americans can be sure that we would not be using that aid for ships, tanks or planes. We would be using it for tractors which we would probably buy from them. We would use it in mechanizing our agriculture a little bit. We would use it in our development, and not to defend our borders from other countries, or to buy tanks and cannons.

I hope that this very important conference on trade and development will open the eyes of the Americans and will open our eyes so that we can try to become united.

Simon Bolivar harbored a certain distrust when he told Santander not to invite the United States to Panama's amphictyonic congress. However, I honestly believe that Santander was wiser than Bolivar on this occasion. He invited the United States, and received a U.S. commitment to attend this congress. So when I went to Costa Rica recently and was asked why was my opinion of the U.S. position regarding the Malvinas and if I felt the United States should get out of the OAS, I said: Let the United States remain in the OAS, assuming its responsibility because it is part of the inter-American system. There is no direct or indirect action of the United States which does not affect our society directly or indirectly. U.S. actions affect the social, political and economic aspects of Latin America. Consequently, there can be no Latin America organization without the United States. The United States cannot be truly isolated from the Latin American reality, although it seems so at times.

We have to have a guerrilla movement or provoke an international conflict here in order to have the Americans act as mediators, or at least to have them learn about Latin American problems. Let's hope that the Americans learn about our country's problems from our peace and our development.

The United States has budgets for military defense and for military aid to remote countries, but when we talk about a highway that will unite all the Americas, approved by a law passed by the U.S. Congress, we are told that that type of budget must be austere.

When we talk about this highway, Turbay Ayala and I are told that there are no funds to complete the Darien Gap, which only has 47 km to go. There is no money for this.

There are other situations--I have only mentioned perhaps two or three tonight--in which the United States can extend the hand of friendship to Latin America and thus expect, in return, the firm and friendly hand of Latin America. I hope this can be achieved.

I firmly believe that just as we must promote understanding among governments, we must promote understanding among businessmen. This conference on development in Latin America and the Caribbean is very good for this. If I have been able to at least get you concerned about some of the problems, although you may not share my views, I will be very happy, and I will feel that I did not speak here in vain. Thank you. [applause]

CSO: 3010/1533

COUNTRY SECTION

PANAMA

BRIEFS

NEW ENVOY TO GUATEMALA--Republic of Panama career diplomat Joaquin Meza has been appointed new Panamanian ambassador to Guatemala. [PA121728 Panama City STAR AND HERALD in English 12 May 82 p A-1]

CSO: 3020/118

COMPTON WELCOMES PRIVATE CAPITAL IN ECONOMY

FL131956 Bridgetown CANA in English 1923 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, 13 May (CANA)--Private capital, local and foreign, will have a significant role in St Lucia's future the island's newly-elected Prime Minister John Compton has said in an interview published here.

"I realise the government cannot do all the work, that we have to lean very heavily on the private sector. The private sector is the sector that keeps the ball rolling," he told INTER PRESS SERVICE (IPS).

Mr Compton expected that foreign capital would be upper-most in the equation as locals did not have the required resources, but rejected that either during his past administration (1964-79) or in future they would be allowed total control of the island's economy.

Foreign companies will be subject to local controls, he said.

Mr Compton, whose United Workers' Party (UWP) was swept back to power 3 May after three years in opposition, also struck a note case for regionalism, and said that there should be a common policy towards foreign investors to prevent "dog eat dog" competition among countries in the Caribbean.

He told IPS that his UWP government will be "just slightly left of centre."

Said Compton: "We are not a conservative party. There are some people in our party with more conservative leanings and some with more liberal leanings. I would describe myself as a left of centre individual, and if I am to lead the party in any direction that is the way, middle of the road, but just slightly left of centre."

The British-trained lawyer believed that the U.S. Caribbean Basin Initiative was essentially a good programme, but felt that there were some areas which needed modification, and will raise these at the next Caribbean Community (CARICOM) summit, expected soon. Mr Compton has stressed a greater role for regional institutions, such as the Caribbean Development Bank, in the implementation of the CBI.

"That is our defence mechanism. Within those regional institutions we must formulate our common policies..." he said.

CSO: 3025/1105

UK USE OF FORCE TO RECOVER SOUTH GEORGIA CRITICIZED

PY141913 Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 26 Apr 82 p 10

[Editorial: "A Really Troubling Deed"]

[Text] According to the information released by the British Government, part of its force has reportedly recovered the South Georgias.

It was here that, days ago, the incidents which ended the first stage of the Argentine military action over the Malvinas Islands took place.

We cannot but forcefully reject the attitude of the English Government, which has lost with such attitude the part of reason which, according to law, might still have been its.

From the very first moment we held a position agreeing with what has always been the position of the newspaper: The parties had to conform to the international standard on the subject.

That is why, even though admitting the right which Argentina had on the Malvinas territory, we did not agree with the way in which Argentina exercised its rights.

Indeed, going back to taking the law into one's own hands in the American Continent implies a jump backwards, and its consequences, all of them serious, are unpredictable and worrisome for everyone.

Every American nation lives close to a region experiencing, or experiences itself, problems of like nature--territorial claims which become the essence of the relationship between the countries.

It is beside the point to make an inventory of such countries. It does come to the point to call upon good sense and meditation.

If Argentina did not act protected in the law, the United Kingdom has not done so either.

If the decision of the Security Council of the United Nations demands the removal of Argentine troops from the Malvinas, it does not grant Great Britain the right to occupy them by force.

We may think that the English Government chose the South Georgias as the site for military action in order to alleviate internal political tensions and to restore its image among European powers.

The position of the British Parliament was quite clear regarding the attitude which the government had to hold, and a confrontation in the Malvinas themselves would have meant something evidently more serious in human lives which, after all, are more important than any other right or any other claim.

Human lives have, however, been and still are running a risk in the Georgias. Moreover, we do not think that at this stage of development of humanity, the greatness and strength of the British people is in jeopardy over the fate of this archipelago.

It would seem natural for the Security Council to intervene again in order to take definitive measures on this incident and avoid further loss of lives.

The American foreign ministers meeting in Washington as of today may also contribute an important share to the subject by conveying calmness where there is evidently none and making the cause of American solidarity a definitive and efficient cause for peace and law.

The part played by Great Britain is a really worrisome deed, which we hope has become exhausted with the past incidents.

The only possible wish now is that the Argentine struggle for the recovery of 100-year-old rights culminate in the acknowledgement of such rights and that the Argentine people become the true rulers of their own destiny.

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